

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

The Monitor's view

## Why, Mrs. Gandhi?

The deepening crisis of democracy in India is a saddening and shocking spectacle. Over 900 political opponents of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi are now in jail. Police are forcefully breaking up protest demonstrations and arresting demonstrators. A news blackout is in effect.

That press censorship should extend even to the dispatches of foreign correspondents is outrageous. Foreign newsmen have been warned that failure to clear their stories could mean expulsion from the country. How can such a measure be justified by a nation that claims to be a democracy and a responsible member of the world community?

Could it be that Indian democracy was never as deeply rooted as once thought? In the years of its independence India has generally impressed the world with the degree of freedom of speech and political activity it has tolerated. But this is the first time there has been a serious political threat to Mrs. Gandhi's leadership and that alone seems to be the excuse for the extreme measures imposed on the country. Yet this is what democracy is supposed to be about — the freedom of

opposition political forces to come to power if that is the majority will.

Hence this is India's first real test of its British-inherited political system and Mrs. Gandhi is drawing back from the challenge. All she seeks apparently is to preserve power at all costs. What she wants to achieve beyond that is not clear.

Curiously, Mrs. Gandhi has not used her state of emergency to any constructive end. Price controls have been imposed but this is little more than a palliative. The Prime Minister has yet to come up with a program of economic and social reforms that would appeal to the populace and take the sting out of the opposition. The central dismal fact of Indian life today is that most Indians are not much better off than they were 28 years ago.

At the moment it is difficult to assess the threat to law and order in India because of the news blackout. But it would appear that Mrs. Gandhi is treading a dangerous course. The longer she persists with her ruthless actions the harder it will be to reverse course — and this could unleash forces beyond her control.

## Hands off Lebanon!

The political crisis in Lebanon, the most serious since the state gained its independence, is taking a high toll. It has caused substantial loss of life and disrupted activity in the Middle East's most important business and commercial center. It is also adding to tensions and turmoil in the region at a time when earnest diplomatic efforts are under way to achieve an overall settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

In this situation it would be most helpful if outside powers refrained from intervention in Lebanon's affairs and left the Lebanese free to work out their own tactical problems. Unfortunately this is not the case. Libyan leader Muammar al-Qaddafi, a militant and ambitious man who is doing his best to upset a Middle East settlement, is reliably reported to be funneling up to \$1 million a day into Lebanon to support Muslim leftist partisans and keep the pot boiling.

Other Arab leaders responsibly are trying to damp down the dangers. President Sadat of Egypt, King Khalid of Saudi Arabia, and President Assad of Syria all have been involved in benevolent efforts to mediate the dispute. The main leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, moreover, is committed to cooperation with the Lebanese authorities because Lebanon provides the PLO's secure base for the Palestinian guerrillas.

A compromise Cabinet representing various religious and political groups has been announced, although at this writing the fighting has not stopped. If the strife continues, the danger is not ruled out that the Lebanese Army will be used against the extremist Palestinian guerrillas, inviting intervention by both Syria and Israel.

The fact remains, however, that Mr. Nixon waited to give his testimony until a few days before the Watergate grand jury goes out of existence. If there had been a genuine concern about justice, he could have made an effort to provide his testimony much earlier. Now there is a question as to how useful the testimony will be unless it is considered significant enough to extend the grand jury or create another one. If the interrogation had

## Mr. Richard Nixon testifies

Former President Richard Nixon apparently hoped that his testimony to two grand jury members about Watergate will stand him in good stead with American public opinion. He could have been subpoenaed again but chose instead to appear voluntarily. He even asked his lawyers to make public the fact of his appearance.

This would seem to lay the ground for Mr. Nixon's possible return to public life. There have been reports that he wants to give up his cloistered existence at San Clemente and return to New York, possibly even taking a world tour. With Watergate testimony behind him, such a reemergence into the limelight would be eased.

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## Britain gets back on the track again

### Political fantasy eroded by economic fact

By Francis Renney  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

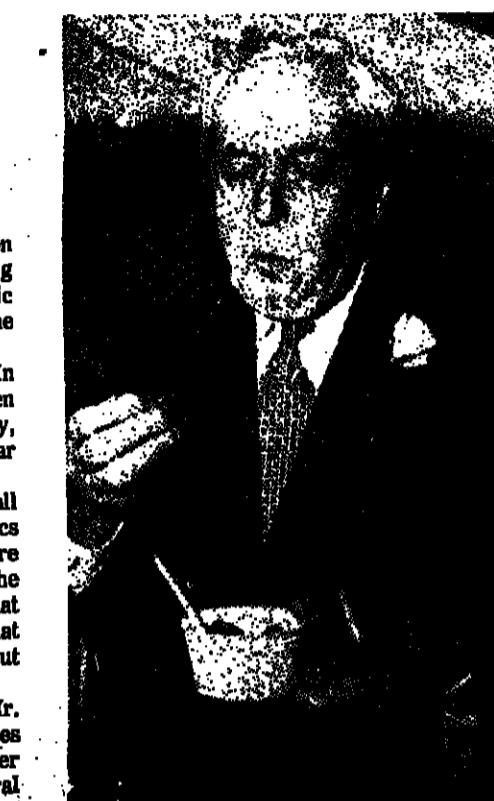
London

In spite of some defiant rhetoric from the far left, there are growing signs that the British Labour movement is coming to its economic senses at last. The lengthy process of educating the trade unions in the facts of life seem to be paying off.

If this is indeed true, the cost will have been heavy but worth it. In particular the Wilson government's decision to allow, and even (through higher taxes) encourage inflation to hit the workers directly, has proved penetrating. That sort of education is calculated to prove far more effective than compulsion by state decree.

All of this implies that Mr. Wilson has not simply been vacillating all these months, but biding his time while the message sank in. His critics have always acknowledged that if he has one permanent principle before him, it is preserving the unity of the party. After what happened to the Heath government, he knew he cannot coerce the unions. After what happened to the old "Social Contract" on wage restraint, he knew that the unions are not equipped to enforce a wages policy of their own. But the unions know equally now that there must be such a policy.

By enforcing restraint upon employers rather than employees, Mr. Wilson both avoids a direct confrontation with the unions, and obliges them to toe the line — or face unemployment as their employers either cut jobs or go bankrupt. The result will probably be a kind of moral



Harold Wilson: the fruits of victory

\*Please turn to Page 9

### Moderates triumph in miners' pay quest

By Takashi Oka  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Scarborough, England

At close to the 11th hour, a national consensus to fight 25 percent a year inflation and put Britain back on the road to economic health seems to be shaping up.

The mood was palpable among delegates to the mineworkers' annual conference here, who beat down extremist attempts to demand a whopping £100 (\$230) a week wage for coal-face workers.

It underlay the Trade Union Congress leaders' acceptance, after hours of discussions at the Treasury, to hold down pay raise claims in the next annual round of a flat £8 (\$13.80) a week for everyone instead of demanding 30 percent increases as heretofore.

It could be felt in Committee Room 10 of the House of Commons, where Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey told Labour MPs: "There can be a 10 percent cut in our standard of living and a 10 percent cut in our public expenditures — or we would have to crawl to the IMF [the International Monetary Fund] and accept the terms they impose on us."

It is not a heroic mood. The emergency confronting Britain today is quite different from the dark and uplifting days of Dunkirk in World War II. The country is living on borrowed money, and economic selfishness and fear for the future seem to have set group against group and interest against interest.

The rhetoric of the country's leaders seems to have been almost

\*Please turn to Page 9

## China's new goal: modernization

### By zeal or pragmatism, modern nation is sought

By Charlotte Salkowski  
Chief editorial writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Canton, China

China seems placidly in pursuit of internal stability as it waits for the post-Mao era.

On the surface at least, the land is orderly and calm. Revolutionary convulsions have been put behind as the stress turns on increasing production and transforming China into a modern nation.

There are many uncertainties ahead — who will succeed to the leadership of Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai, where the burgeoning economy goes from here, whether revolutionary zeal or plain pragmatism will propel the country onward. But the face China turns toward the visitor is one of self-confidence and normalcy. Above all, it is determined to industrialize and, both in order to keep the Russians at bay and to obtain foreign technology, it seeks good relations with the West.



For another eyewitness account of China, see page 6

These are broad impressions gathered after traveling 4,500 miles in the People's Republic of China with a group of 18 American newspaper editors. The visit lasted 24 days and was the second sponsored by the American Society of Newspaper Editors since former President Nixon first blazed the trail to Peking. Coming as it did in the aftermath of the Vietnam war, it underscored China's desire to keep the momentum of Sino-American relations going.

We were given red-carpet treatment. Travelling with us were seven Chinese interpreter-guides, who arranged every detail of our trip, saw to our comforts and needs, and spared no effort to make our stay useful and enjoyable.

As foreigners, we did not eat, sleep, or travel as would citizens of China, but moved about in isolation fashion. We stayed in the best hotels or guest houses reserved for foreigners, traveled in our own train cars, and ate elaborate meals by ourselves or with our Chinese hosts.

Our hectic schedule included visits to model communes, factories, hospitals, newspaper offices, schools, and a unit of People's Liberation Army. We were the first American journalists to visit Harbin and the Taching oil field in northeast China, formerly Manchuria. We donned miners' clothes to descend into a coal mine in Fushun. We bumped on a bus for several hours to see a dam in the mountains of Hohhot Province. We met with Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and Foreign Minister

By Charlotte Salkowski

The dragon's teeth: People's militia in Hohhot Province

Chiao Kuan-hui in Peking and were greeted by the leaders of deputy leaders of provinces and cities.

The quantity and quality of food put before us can only be described as a gourmet's orgy.

Everywhere our reception was cordial. In Peking we first experienced that penetrating blank stare of people in the streets who rarely fell off their bikes as they swiveled to look. But in provincial cities crowds often lined the streets, breaking into shining smiles and clapping as we drove by.

One was always addressed as an "American friend."

\*Please turn to Page 9

## Dazed Portugal gropes for lifeline

By Geoffrey Godsell  
Overseas news editor of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Lisbon

The military men in charge in Portugal for the past 15 months are feeling what one of them calls a crisis of authority.

By this he meant that their Revolutionary Council still has to come up with an overall and detailed blueprint for a new Portugal and get it effectively carried out. The longer the council delays, the more Portugal's economic and political situation runs down. So the Armed Forces Movement (MFA) talks boldly about resolving the crisis once and for all before the end of July.

As the moment of decision nears, the Revolutionary Council finds itself pulled and pushed from within and without.

Trying to influence it from without are: "The Moscow-oriented Communist Party (PCP), which is the backbone of its broad left of center, and whose power by suggestion the MFA tightly and reluctantly lets go.

The extremists to the left of the PCP — up to half a dozen splinter groups described as Trotzkite, Maoist, Stalinist, etc. — who are defying and challenging the MFA and are prepared to resort to violence. The MFA has arrested the leader of the most active of these groups, the MRPP, and Lisbon is plastered with posters demanding his release.

The Socialists (PS) who topped the poll (38 percent of the vote) in last April's elections for an assembly to draft a constitution and who are the most effective champions in Portugal today of some form of parliamentary democracy.

Trying to influence the Revolutionary Council from within are:

• A group usually referred to as moderates — including Foreign Minister Mário Antunes and former Governor of Mozambique Admiral

\*Please turn to Page 9

## Britain's economic problem

One test will come in how much time the government gives representatives of labor and management to work out a voluntary pact. Assuming an agreement is quickly reached, will the Labour government ensure it is rigidly enforced at the local contract level? If the voluntary route fails, will Prime Minister Wilson have sufficient party backing to pass statutory control in Parliament?

Mr. Healey suggested that the 10 percent wage pact could be enforced by permitting public and private employers to increase total payrolls by only 10 percent; thus either salaries must be held down or workers laid off.

The mere announcement of the government's wage cap demand brought welcome relief for the beleaguered pound. But the Labour Party government will have to prove it means what it says. In its pledge to cut Britain's inflation rate to 10 percent by the end of next summer,

Letters are welcome. Only a selection can be published and none individually acknowledged. All are subject to copyediting.

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## Independence in Mozambique

After 500 years of Portuguese rule, Mozambique has won its independence. Robin Wright, the first Western journalist to travel with the new Prime Minister and his Cabinet, reports on a pre-independence rally from Xai Xai:

See page 17.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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# Soviet Union

## Soviets say CIA skullduggery signals end of U.S. democracy

By Paul Wehr  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Recently disclosed controversial activities of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) are seen in the Soviet press as further proof that democracy in America is crime-ridden and doomed.

"The Rockefeller report on the CIA has disproved official propaganda claims about the stability of United States democracy," said a June 11 Soviet news agency dispatch from New York, saying in effect to readers back home: "We told you so."

Many Soviet citizens seem to have taken the disclosures on the CIA as confirmation of Moscow's warnings against contact with visiting capitalists — especially those from the U.S. This is only one side of the picture.

According to a recently returned Russian-speaking traveler, the more apathetic older generation has come to the conclusion that secret police and government control of citizens is a fact of life in both East and West and simply has to be put up with. Younger Soviets, on the other hand, are said to appreciate that public opinion in the U.S. has forced the authorities to bring many hitherto hidden activities of the CIA into the open, whereas in the Soviet Union hardly anything is made known about the more sensitive activities of the Soviet security police, or KGB.

Party and government seek to portray the role of the KGB as patriotic and worthy of high praise. Many of its functions, like the border guards, are widely approved. Encouragement of the citizens to report strangers in frontier areas is considered normal.

Surveillance of mail and telephone conversations is taken for granted. This may explain why Soviet coverage of CIA activities of this kind is curtailed.

Soviet audiences are said to have been

incensed, however, by the disclosure that assassination of foreign leaders was considered by the CIA. Such assassinations always have been rejected by the Soviets — not on the ground that they were immoral but because Marxists do not see politics in terms of individuals. Communist textbooks contend that individual leaders are exponents of social trends that continue whether or not a leader is removed.

Only two cases are known of political murder of foreign statesmen perpetrated or planned by the KGB. One was that of Czechoslovakian Foreign Minister Jan Masaryk, who was suspected of intending to flee to the West. The other was a plan to do away with Yugoslavia's Marshal Tito, when his conflict with Stalin was at its height.

These were special cases, however, because Masaryk was considered a traitor to the cause — and Marshal Tito even more so.

Lenin's behest not to spill blood inside the Communist Party was observed only for a few years. The mass killings of nonparty people perpetrated by Lenin's Cheka, and later of party and nonparty persons alike by Stalin's GPU, forerunners of the KGB, have no precedent in modern history.

When it comes to getting rid of anti-Communists among Soviets abroad or of agents who "sought freedom," the secret police never were squeamish. Assassinations and kidnappings of this sort perpetrated by Soviet agents abroad are too numerous to enumerate. The most widely known case was the assassination of Leon Trotsky in Mexico.

However, Soviet secret agents consistently refused to have anything to do with attempts on Hitler and Mussolini proposed to them by German and Italian anti-fascists. The reason for their rejections of such plots always was that Marxists spurn individual terror as a political weapon.



Brezhnev chums it up with Brandt during a visit to Bonn in 1973

## Bolshoi Theater rings to Wagner

### Despite cultural and political opposition to German composer audiences are responsive

By Dev Murarka  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

The Swedish Royal Opera Company has made cultural history in Moscow by performing Richard Wagner's "The Ring of the Nibelung" in its entirety at the prestigious Bolshoi Theater.

This is the first performance of "The Ring" in Moscow, for that matter in all of the Soviet Union, in its entirety since 1869. Though one or two individual parts of "The Ring" have been performed here, music lovers had no opportunity to see any of it for a long time. Indeed, they say the last time "Siegfried" was performed here was in 1940, the year after the conclusion of the Nazi-Soviet pact. So the staging of "The Ring" is a landmark in Soviet musical history.

At least the music, which has since 1940 regressed to a state of complete political sterility, the sole mark of which have not yet faded.

The prejudices against Wagner are still strong in official circles, and some have questioned the Soviets about selecting "The Ring" for the Moscow performances. The Swedish reply is that it was done at the instance of the late Ekaterina Khrushcheva, who until her passing some months ago was Minister of Culture. This also would appear to be a delicate way of opening up Wagner for the Soviet public — since the first company to perform it is a non-German one.

The prejudices against Wagner grew strongly during World War II because of the use Hitler made of Wagner's music.

The great Soviet Encyclopedia of 1951, a prominent example of Stalinist thinking, while acknowledging Wagner's musical ge-

nius, denounced that side of his art that it found "reactionary" and with "anti-peasant" tendencies. The new edition of the encyclopedia contains no such qualifications.

It is not only political prejudices, however, that have prevented official approval for Wagner so far. There is a long tradition of opposition to Wagner, in common with Europe, among Russian composers and writers.

Peter Tchaikovsky, Russia's national composer, for instance, wrote in 1878: "With the last chords of 'The Twilight of the Gods,' I had a feeling of liberation from captivity. It may be that the Nibelung's ring is a very great work, but there never has been anything more tedious and more dragged out than this ring-music. . . . In the past, music was supposed to delight people, and now we are tormented and exhausted by it."

Another outstanding Russian composer of the period, Rimsky-Korsakov, wrote in 1901: "I have been reading the score of 'Siegfried.' As always, after a long interval, Wagner's music repelled me. I am outraged by his various auricular aberrations, which surpass the limit of the harmonically feasible. Cacophony and nonsense are scattered in 'Siegfried' all over the score."

Above all, Leo Tolstoy, the author of "War and Peace," denounced Wagner's music because, "In accordance with his theory, he writes his own music, in connection with a still older system of uniting all the arts."

In view of this tradition and the subsequent political prejudices, the artists of the Swedish Royal Opera have found the audience surprisingly responsive and the more musical of them well familiar with the works of Wagner.

Now that the taboo against Wagner has been breached, the musical public is ardently hoping that more performances of "The Ring" will be allowed in the near future.

## Brandt in huddle with Brezhnev

### Ex-Chancellor makes surprising visit to Russia after he resigned over East German spy scandal

By Dev Murarka  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

In a most unusual and precedent-breaking move, Soviet Communist Party leader Leonid Brezhnev has been playing host in Moscow to former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt.

Mr. Brandt, who stepped down as Chancellor last year after the arrest of one of his aides as an East German spy, is still chairman of the West German Social Democratic Party. However his visit is strictly speaking a personal one, although it has become surrounded by a lot of diplomatic trappings.

Mr. Brezhnev went to the airport personally to receive the former Chancellor. Also, Mr. Brandt was invited in the name of General Secretary Brezhnev.

The unusual Soviet gesture is deeply political at a personal level, but more importantly at a national level. Mr. Brezhnev feels that Mr. Brandt has proved to be the key to successful detente not only in Europe but also between the Soviet Union and the United States.

Without the agreement on the status of the two Germanys, which Mr. Brandt signed as

nominally a treaty on renunciation of the use of force — there might have been no Nixon-Brezhnev meetings which paved the way to increased U.S.-Soviet detente.

Observers see the Brezhnev move as a personal gesture to Mr. Brandt to underscore the rapport established with him and also to indicate that Moscow still prefers the Brandt

# 'Stalinist' purge of Ukraine

By Paul Wohl  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

ince was ousted. The Ukrainian capital, Kiev, lost its autonomy and was placed directly under the Ukrainian Central Committee.

The Kremlin also has accused Ukrainian "nationalists" of "Maoist" orientation. In addition to the Western radio broadcasts that reach the Ukraine, Peking's powerful transmitters send anti-Soviet and anti-Russian broadcasts which are heard by many of the tens of thousands of Ukrainians living in Kazakhstan and other Asian territories.

Unlike the Stalin purge, however, the current one reportedly is being conducted "in an atmosphere of strict secrecy under the guise of transfers and retirements of officials." The Stalin purge was aimed at "anti-party activities."

The Ukrainian nationalism issue at one time reached all the way to the Politburo, where former Party First Secretary Peter Y. Shelest was said to favor it. Mr. Shelest was removed from the Politburo on the eve of former President Nixon's visit to Moscow in 1972. His ouster was explained as being in line with the policy of peaceful coexistence, since Mr. Shelest had built up the reputation of a hard-liner.

After his removal from office, the clampdown on the Ukraine began. Five provincial first secretaries were ousted in a matter of months. In all provinces, cities, and districts the secretaries in charge of ideology were removed.

However, the main victims of the purge are the intellectuals.

Last March a widely known lecturer at the University of Odessa was fired for "nationalism" and the director of the National Opera and Ballet Theater was replaced with a Russian. Five professors at Dnepropetrovsk University also got the ax. And in April the first secretary of the important Sumy Prov-

ince was removed. The people of the central and eastern Ukraine remain quiet. Last July Soviet General Secretary Leonid I. Brezhnev rode unmoleded in an open automobile through the streets of Kiev to "thunderous" applause. And, while Moscow clearly seeks to spread the use of the Russian language, it also has hedged on the Ukraine more modern industry that is to be found in neighboring Russian provinces.

The Ukraine, with rich mineral resources, a

grain crop that accounts for about one-fifth of the Soviet total, a sugar production that is about half of the Soviet total, and its strategic location between Central Europe and Russia on the one side and the Black Sea on the other, is too important for the Kremlin to rely only on repressive measures.

Last November a leading Ukrainian dis-

ident, Ivan M. Dzuba, who the year before

had been sentenced to five years in jail and

five years in exile, was prevailed upon to

revert.

# Soviet Union

## Dissident Soviet sculptor refused permission to emigrate

By Dev Murarka  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

The Soviet authorities' refusal to grant well-known sculptor Ernst Neizvestny permission to emigrate came as a surprise to Western observers here. For it coincided with preparations to wind up the 35-nation European security conference with a summit meeting and a final declaration recommending, among other things, freer movement of people between East and West.

The ground given for turning down Mr. Neizvestny's application for an exit visa was that he had divorced his wife, who plans to remain in the Soviet Union.

He cannot appeal this decision for a year. But, the deputy director of OVIR, the Soviet visa authority, has told him that if he divorces his wife his case will be reconsidered.

At a press conference July 7, the sculptor explained that he had permission from his wife Dina and daughter to emigrate. But his wife did not want a divorce because she belongs to the Russian Orthodox Church and does not believe in divorce. It was not clear from the artist's remarks whether the couple would now divorce at the behest of the state, but Mr. Neizvestny said that his wife wanted the world to know that they were being forced to divorce.

Standing amid a disorderly collection of his sculptures in the basement of a disused building, where he has moved following his expulsion from the Artists Union because of his emigration application, the artist in



Khrushchev: he respected Neizvestny

dignitarily proclaimed that he is being kept here "like a serf."

He said that for 20 years he has been denied creative freedom and freedom to visit places he wanted to see. He declared that compelling him to divorce to leave was "insolent" on the part of the authorities.

Contrary to what his last name implies in Russian — unknown — the stocky, energetic sculptor is an international figure, one of the most interesting, creative and controversial individuals to emerge in the post-Stalin years. All during his artistic life, he has been at odds with the authorities because his work conflicts with the aesthetic doctrines of the party and the government.

He had a verbal clash with former Soviet Communist Party chief Nikita Khrushchev at an art exhibition nearly 20 years ago, but in the end won Mr. Khrushchev's grudging respect, and was commissioned to make a bust for Mr. Khrushchev's grave at the Soviet leader's own request.

Today, when bureaucratic academism has either dulled official Soviet art or driven many artists to various forms of dissidence, the angry dialogue between Messrs. Khrushchev and Neizvestny is worth recalling.

Khrushchev: What do you think of the art produced under Stalin?

Neizvestny: I think it was rotten and the same kind of art is still decaying.

Khrushchev: The methods Stalin used were wrong, but the art itself was not.

Neizvestny: I do not know how, as Marxists, we can think like that. The methods Stalin used served the cult of personality and this became the content of the art he allowed. Therefore the art was rotten, too.

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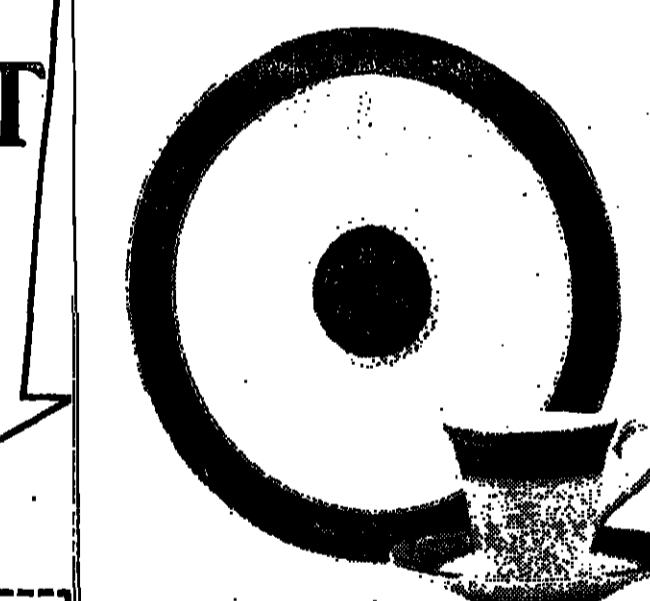
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## How U.S. benefits from China's Moscow-phobia

Mas Salkowski, the Monitor's chief editorial writer, has just completed a 24-day tour of China with a delegation of American newspaper editors.

By Charlotte Salkowski  
Chief editorial writer of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Harbin, China

It is a bit disconcerting to visit the People's Republic of China and find yourself eating "chicken Kiev." But there it was amid the rice, sweet and sour pork, and other Chinese dishes — a plateful of golden-brown pressed chicken, oozing butter and trussed up with pretty paper legs.

The culinary accents are not the only things Russian in this city of northeast China, formerly known as Manchuria. For decades the Soviets were busy expanding their presence and influence here, and today Harbin is a town of yellow stucco buildings and villas so characteristic of Russian cities. At the central hotel one sleeps under blankets slumped into white linen covers Russian style, and across the street towers a granite monument to Soviet heroes who perished in World War II.

But chicken Kiev seems the last concession to the "neighbor to the north." Right next to that soaring Soviet monument stands a ramshackle structure underneath which scores of laborers are at work in an air-raid shelter, one of many built throughout China in the event of a war with the Soviet Union.

If any one foreign-policy theme dominated a 24-day visit to China by a delegation of American journalists, it was the alleged perfidy of the Russians and the need of China to remain vigilant against Soviet "social

imperialism" abroad and Soviet-style "revisionism" at home.

Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping told us that China does not fear an attack by the Soviet Union but that the United States should beware of Soviet expansionism; he said America now is on the defensive. Other Chinese officials similarly warned that the Soviets are creating a "feint" in the East in order to lull and attack the West.

The quarrel with Moscow has many facets. But seen from inside China the intense anti-Soviet propaganda seems to have a twofold goal: First, to help keep China united, independent, and self-reliant. Second, to make sure it does not become "infected" with Soviet "bourgeois" socialism that permits widening disparities in income, emergence of an elite intelligentsia set apart from the working classes, and a strong dose of material incentives and private enterprise.

Having adopted Lenin and other Western ideologies, and blended them with their own brand of Maoism, the Chinese seem determined to keep the purity of the communist faith. "Our task is to keep on the right road and not to develop China into a bourgeois country that bullies others," one fervent Communist said.

Such attitudes have filtered down to the lowest functionaries. At our first-class hotel in Peking I observed a foreigner trying to exchange 100 rubles for Chinese currency. The young clerk looked at him coldly and, after checking with a colleague, waved him off with an air of self-satisfied disdain.

Even as the Soviets are maligned, so are

mining town of Fushun a young worker pointed to a gas indicator supplied by the Soviets and scoffed: "We adopted a policy of trailing behind at a snail's pace and adopted slavish ways. The Russians had better units but they gave us a worse one. Later our workers were indignant and made their own product — a better one."

The blossoming relationship with America certainly has no ideological raison d'être. The People's Republic views its accommodation with the United States as a counterweight to the Soviet Union. A weak country, it knows that only the U.S. can thwart Soviet ambitions and maintain stability in Asia. *Howe it is not surprising that the Americans are urged to keep their military presence in Asia strong, and their ties with Japan firm, nor that Peking has put the Taiwan question temporarily on the back burner in order to encourage a visit by President Ford.*

As it seeks to industrialize, moreover, China needs Western technology and equipment. But it does not want the West's ideas or culture. One Chinese put it, "We'll take from you what is good for China and can help China."

Thus, in Chinese eyes, the U.S. is still an imperialist power in the world but it is not at the moment the "main contradiction." One high Chinese official told us: "Our ideologies are different. You approve your own social system and world outlook while we support Marxism-Leninism. This should not prevent us from seeking common grounds against those seeking hegemony."

It became an immediate literary sensa-

## Korean opposition leader calls freedom best defense

By Daniel Southerland  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Seoul  
The Communist take-over of South Vietnam caused South Korea's political opposition, in the interest of national unity, to mute its criticism of President Park Chung Hee's authoritarian government. But Kim Young Sam, leader of the main opposition political party, says that his party remains steadfast in its demand for more political freedom and will not stay permanently quiet.

"The collapse of Indo-China greatly shocked people in Korea, and President Park has used this to his advantage," said Mr. Kim in an interview at the headquarters of his New Democratic Party in Seoul.

"The collapse of Indo-China made people here conscious of a good deal of danger to our national security," he said. "As a result, we have engaged in less criticism, but we remain unchanged in our aim of obtaining the restoration of democracy . . . and more freedom."

Speaking of the immediate future, Mr. Kim said, "I want to remain silent for a certain period until this typhoon of feeling passes. The South Korean people are not yet ready to take up the struggle again."

"I think that as long as a Communist regime exists in the North, there is a possibility of invasion by the North Korean political party leader said.

But he added, "I firmly believe the Soviet Union and China will not support the North Koreans in attacking the South."

"We have 800,000 Korean troops and the presence of 40,000 American troops in the South, and 35 million people who are strongly armed with anticomunism," Mr. Kim said. "With all these things put together, we are confident that we can defend ourselves."

But unlike President Park, who argues that more political freedom would only make for instability and benefit the North, Mr. Kim contends that it would help the South Koreans defend themselves in a more effective way.

"Another thing is that, unlike the Korean people, the Vietnamese people were not armed with strong anticomunism," he said.

Kim Young Sam



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tion. The book called "Kennis van die Aand" (Knowledge of Dusk) was by a young Afrikaans lecturer, Dr. Andre Brink, a prolific writer and pamphleteer. In it he trod dangerous sociological ground for South Africa. It was a story of love across the color line, something that is banned in real life.

The author and the publisher contested the banning order in the Supreme Court, but the order was upheld by a bench of three judges, who found the book obscene and objectionable.

Afrikaans writers previously had been almost completely untouched by censorship here. Thousands of books in English — many of them unabashedly pornographic — have been banned over the years. But it was not until the end of last year that the censors banned a book in Afrikaans (a language developed from old Dutch).

The censorship law says that any publication must be banned if it "is indecent or improper or objectionable or offensive to public morals, if it is blasphemous or offensive to the religious beliefs or feelings of any population group in South Africa, or if it ridicules or is contemptuous of any population group, or if it is damaging to

relations between any of the population groups in South Africa."

Two other bans have been imposed since the banning of Dr. Brink's book.

The first is on a book of poetry, illustrated by the author, Breyten Breytenbach, an Afrikaans writer who lives in voluntary exile in Paris. He is denounced by the Afrikaans establishment as a disruptive literary influence — although not even his harshest critics deny his talent — and also because he married across the color bar. His wife is a South Vietnamese. The couple cannot live in South Africa because of the mixed-marriages law.

The poet's book has actually been out of print for three years. Why should somebody go out of his way to ban it now? is the question being asked.

The second banning concerns a play called "Die Selle ou Storie" (The Same Old Story) by another young writer, Pieter Kirk Uys. It is a lively play but not offensive by contemporary standards. It was actually passed for production by the old censor board. But the author has received a telegram from the new censorship board informing him that any publication of the play as a book is banned.

## Banned Afrikaans writers talk of going underground

By Humphrey Tyler  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Cape Town

Some of the best young writers in Afrikaans in South Africa are talking of "going underground like the Russians" after the banning within a few months of a new elite intelligentsia set apart from the working classes, and a strong dose of material incentives and private enterprise.

The author and the publisher contested the banning order in the Supreme Court, but the order was upheld by a bench of three judges, who found the book obscene and objectionable.

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# Middle East

## Talking to Sadat in his summer villa

By Charles W. Yost  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Alexandria, Egypt  
It is clear from a conversation with President Sadat of Egypt that he is relying almost entirely on the United States to bring about first an easing and later a settlement of the Arab-Israel conflict.

To a lesser extent, he relies on Washington to help relieve Egypt's almost intolerable economic burdens.

If the United States should be unable or unwilling to meet these expectations, it is hard to see how President Sadat, given the political climate in Egypt and in the Arab world, could long continue his moderate, conciliatory course.

President Sadat, and his new Vice-President, Hosni Mubarak, received me at the President's summer villa at Borg al Arab, west of Alexandria.

Since the October, 1973, war, the Arabs have regained confidence in themselves and the rest of the world has gained respect for them, Mr. Sadat said. The Egyptian leader's demeanor reflected his own growth in poise, assurance, and urbanity since I saw him three years ago.

He was, no doubt, wisely, reserved about predicting the outcome of current negotiations, though adding that he is always hopeful.

It was a pity, President Sadat remarked, that the momentum toward accommodation, which had at last taken off after the October war, had been interrupted by Watergate.

Otherwise, he believed, there would have been another disengagement last autumn. Nevertheless, he had made what he considered a far-reaching offer which Israel had unfortunately rejected. Now he is trying again.

Asked about Egypt's economic situation, President Sadat replied that the most pressing problem is the burden of short-term debt.

Mr. Sadat acknowledged that a complication at the Geneva peace conference when it reopens will be representation of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). The Arabs had not yet agreed just how it is to be managed, he said. But a way will be found, he asserted. If the United States could establish contact with the PLO, it would reinforce moderate elements among them and help to bring them constructively into the negotiations.

President Sadat of Egypt says he is certain



Copyright by Robert Azzi, Magnum/ABC News via UPI

President Sadat puts a fatherly arm around his daughter, Nana, as he chats with his son Gamal

for the Israelis is that they be convinced that their security is firmly and durably assured. President Sadat replied that he had for four years favored to make a peace agreement with Israel, and that other Arabs now also are prepared to do so. Guarantees are up to the great powers, though the Arabs, who started only the last of the four wars, have more need of guarantees than does Israel, he added.

Both of them, he added in a conversation here, strongly desire another Sinai disengagement along the lines that have been discussed.

One of the frequent visitors to his cool summer villa at Borg El Arab is U. S. Ambassador Herman Eilts.

Given the American interest, President Sadat said, he was at a loss to understand the present deadlock.

Israel, he pointed out, is wholly dependent on the United States, militarily and economically. How then could it be allowed to block an agreement that the American President and Secretary of State believe to be in the American interest and in the interest of peace in the area?

He understood the U.S.-Israel relationship. He believed, however, that the United States must bring its great influence more effectively to bear on Israel if there were to be any real movement toward a settlement.

President Sadat feared that Israel, in the mistaken belief that time works in its favor, merely trying to gain time until the US presidential-election campaign begins. Calculated leaks about the course of the negotiations are part of the game.

As a matter of fact he has offered, in exchange for a meaningful Israeli withdrawal in Sinai, to accept two annual extensions of the United Nations force there. Whether or not this withdrawal takes place, he says, there must be a resumption of the Geneva conference very shortly.

If it does take place, however, the atmosphere will be greatly improved. The conference will have two years in which to accomplish its difficult task.

Mr. Yost was a member of the U.S. foreign service for 40 years and served among other posts, as ambassador to Syria, to Morocco, and at the United Nations.

© 1975 Charles W. Yost

## Libya's President Qaddafi fuels the fires of revolution

By Dana Adams Schmidt  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington  
One measure of the likelihood of a settlement between Israel and the Arabs is the intensity of the efforts made by President Sadat of Egypt and President Anwar Qaddafi of Libya to achieve a breakthrough in the Middle East. The willingness of the Libyan President, who is a Muslim fundamentalist, to compromise and cooperate with more or less atheistic Marxist leaders.

The compromise is at the root of President Qaddafi's support of Palestinian fedayeen and Lebanese Muslim leftists in Lebanon in their skirmishing with right-wing Christians in Lebanon.

The analysis points out that President Qaddafi was born in mid-June to the leaders of the Palestinian "rejectionists" movement, meaning that they reject settlement with Israel. These were George Habash, a pragmatic Marxist, and Nasef Hawatmeh, a Marxist-Leninist who considers himself to the left of the Communists.

President Qaddafi has been on the rise ever since the breakdown of Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's shuttle diplomacy in March. Libyan escalation of President Sadat and the United States rose to a fever pitch during the meetings between President Ford and President Sadat and later Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin.

technical-aid missions in return for Libyan money.

Lately the money has been flowing into President Qaddafi's coffers less freely. Production of his highly desirable low-sulfur oil is down from 3 million barrels a day; he is said to have depleted his reserves of \$1 billion by 1976.

But President Qaddafi still has plenty of money to fuel the fires of revolution.

In addition to the conflict, his money is reported to be flowing not only in Lebanon but in the Dhofar rebellion against the Sultan of Oman, in the Eritrean rebellion against Ethiopia, in support of the leftist regime of Somalia, and even in the faraway rebellion of Muslim tribesmen against the government of President Marcos in the Philippines.

Libyan activity in the Middle East has been on the rise ever since the breakdown of Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's shuttle diplomacy in March. Libyan escalation of President Sadat and the United States rose to a fever

pitch during the meetings between President Ford and President Sadat and later Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin.

Libyan Prime Minister Abdel Salam Jalloud in mid-June undertook a journey to Damascus, Syria, Baghdad, Iraq, and Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. It is assumed, in search of support. But nothing that has come out of these capitals since then suggests that he succeeded.

From page 1

## ★ China seeks new nation

I asked one dedicated Communist what was meant by "friend." She explained that this was anyone who wanted to "understand China and had good will for it." While one was buoyed by the appellation, it was sobering to think that the mass public approval of Americans could perhaps be abruptly shifted overnight if the government in Peking decided America was no longer a "friendly country."

Our broad itinerary, including the visit to Taching, was largely at our own request. But our hosts made the specific selections, and our experience was therefore a highly controlled one. Commune villages and factories were swept clean before our arrival.

There was virtually no chance for a spontaneous conversation. The language barrier alone was prohibitive. But even when occasion arose to chat with someone it was only moments before a crowd gathered, ruling out any "private" conversation.

All visits were highly structured and took on a ritualistic pattern. After the head of our delegation was greeted by local officialdom, we would be ushered into a waiting room furnished with pots of tea, and given a briefing.

Such briefings had a predictable pattern. The official would recite a few statistics about the progress made since China's "liberalization," or since the Cultural Revolution, credit the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party, and wind up with a modest comment about the "shortcomings" that still needed to be overcome.

This is not to suggest that officials did not speak frankly and sincerely or that one did not come away with some valid observations. I think we did. But the fact remains that one could not get below the orchestrated surface. We could not even obtain regional newspapers, which we were told, were "for the local people."

Among the kaleidoscope of impressions formed after this extraordinary journey, the inescapably dominant one is that China has wrenching itself free of the destitution and humiliation of the past. The back of feudalism has been broken and a unified nation is lifting itself out of backwardness and purposelessness.

Finally, many Tories feel that Labour should be allowed enough rope to hang itself. Given reasonable bad luck, it might hang itself for a long time to come.

Mr. Wilson, consummate politician that he is, knows all this perfectly well and must have pointed it out to his followers. The economic situation and Woolwich have provided him with a not-unwelcome pair of whips with which to beat all but the most fanatical socialists back into their kennels. The left-wing Tribune group may go snarling and with their tails between their legs, and a few may even bite the hand that whips them.

But the fact is, their patrons in the cabinet (Mr. Foot, Mr. Benn, Mrs. Castle) have given them no lead. Few Tribunes really want to incur the odium of bringing down their government. Nor, in their heart of hearts, do the unions. To outsiders the achievement may look fairly shabby, but to observers inside British politics it is beginning to look as if Wilson has triumphed again.

From page 1

## ★ Britain: economic fact

compulsion which will save the unions' faces by enabling them to plead force majeure. After all, the unions have always put the preservation of jobs as their top priority. And there will be various sops to socialist orthodoxy like apparent undertakings not to cut social spending schemes (which already have been cut, or will be slowed down or diluted).

But besides the slow erosion of political fantasy by economic fact, something else has occurred to sober the Labour movement. This was the recent by-election in the near-London constituency of Woolwich West, taken from Labour by the Conservative candidate, The Tory, who had lost by an 8 percent margin in October, now led by one of 7 percent; a swing which, if transferred to a General Election throughout the country would give the Tories a huge lead in the Commons.

The Woolwich result seems to have been partly the result of vigorous personal campaigning by the new Tory chief, Mrs. Margaret Thatcher (who risked, but enhanced, her reputation thereby), partly the result of widespread anger over inflation, and partly the result of mass defections from the Liberal party, which is down in its usual dumps once more.

None of this is good news for Mr. Wilson on the face of it. Labour now has an absolute majority of zero over all other parties, and has depend upon the goodwill of assorted nationalists and independents for its survival in office.

At first sight this might seem a good moment for Mrs. Thatcher to start maneuvering to overthrow the government. There are several reasons why she does not, and why Mr. Wilson need not be too downcast after all. There is something of a policy struggle going on among the Tories over how dogmatically Free Enterprise their party should be. Tories are not yet convinced that the country wants yet another election so soon: three within two years might cause political indigestion. And by-election results notoriously inflate the unpopularity of the government.

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The one thing that holds the council together is the common perception of its members that the MFA has a right to run Portugal since the military succeeded — where political parties had failed over half a century — in putting an end right-wing authoritarianism and launching (as the MFA sees it) a reforming, liberating revolution.

Until last April's election there was no legitimate challenge to the MFA's unique position. But the 38 percent vote for the Socialists has (in Socialist eyes) given their party a parallel legitimacy which entitles it to a say and to its voice being heard. Hence the Socialist outrage at the closing down of their newspaper, Republica, in May through the arbitrary action of an extreme Jefitist-led "workers" committee. (The Roman Catholic Church's Radio Renascence has been similarly silenced.)

Equivocal statements from the MFA have led to hopes that both Republica and Radio Renascence would be returned to their original operators, but this has not happened. The equivocations stem from the conflicting pulling and pushing within and around the Revolutionary Council — and to the support that the workers' committees in possession of the newspaper and the radio station have gotten from General Carvalho and COPCON.

These particular workers' committees while satisfying the Communists of the PCP by silencing a Socialist newspaper — are not another to the PCP since they are run by heretical Communists. One Socialist member of the Constituent Assembly said he expected that General Carvalho may be supporting the workers' committees not out of ideological commitment to them but because it might be a way to put some distance between the MFA and the PCP.

As for the reopening of Republica under its Socialist editorship in its current premises, many people here do not expect that to happen. The best that the Socialists seem to expect is a resumption of publication in new premises where the premises will be manned by loyal Socialists and not extreme left-wing anti-Socialists of any allegiance.

In the long run, the Socialists hope that the MFA will come to see that none of their tentative blueprints will work in Portugal and that there will be no option left but some form of parliamentary democracy. But some observers here wonder whether the Socialists may not be underestimating the skill and determination of those not in the MFA, who are committed to anything but parliamentary democracy.

From page 1

## ★ Dazed Portugal gropes for lifeline

Vitor Crespo — who leans in the direction of political parties continue to operate in Portugal.

Gen. Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, an anti-party man, whose influence is much strengthened by his being in command of COPCON, the interservice organization responsible for the internal security of Portugal.

Navy Capt. Remiro Correia who — like Gen. Carvalho — has a constituency of his own which enhances his clout within the council. This constituency is the Army's Fifth Division, charged with the "cultural dynamization" of the Portuguese masses. The program is in some ways like the "hearts and minds" exercises of the Vietnam war. The propaganda put out by Captain Correia's Fifth Division uses Marxist jargon and is generally anti-American.

One of the Revolutionary Council's rules is that its decisions shall be unanimous or by consensus. This results in marathon sessions — sometimes all through the night. Recently a Lisbon periodical asked: "Are the men who get no sleep sleep-walkers?" The implication of the question, of course, is that the MFA may be in charge but is hardly giving the country effective government.

The marathon council meetings often produce long, complex, and sometimes ambiguous documents — which is perhaps not surprising when one recalls the conflicting views within the council that have to be reconciled.

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# Latin America

## Chilean junta boss rules out elections



By James Nelson Goodsell  
Latin America correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Chilean Gen. Augusto Pinochet Ugarte, president of the country's ruling military junta, has scotched any expectation of an early return to civilian rule.

In talks with provincial authorities in the southern city of Concepcion, General Pinochet said he has no intention of turning the government over to civilians or of setting up a mixed civilian-armed forces government.

"I am going to die one day," he told his listeners, "and the person who succeeds me will also die. But there will be no elections."

He echoed the same theme in a speech to noncommissioned officers at a suburban Santiago military academy, saying: "There will be no elections."

He added that a mixed civilian-armed forces government "would be just as rotten" as Chile's former civilian governments.

In addition, General Pinochet denied entry over the weekend to a five-member working group of the UN Commission on Human Rights. The group had expected to visit Chile to investigate claims of torture and illegal imprisonment as have other human rights organizations in the past.

The general's views come as top officers of the junta have warned political parties in Chile they will be completely shut down if

they violate military bans on political activity. This warning seems directed at the centrist Christian Democratic Party, the nation's single largest political group.

The Christian Democrats have been particularly unhappy with the military's ban on political activity. Moreover, it is not lost on the Christian Democrats that the military has permitted formation of a movement to support the military government.

This movement, called the Movimiento de Unidad Nacional, includes many people who were prominent in both the rightist National Party and the extreme rightists Patria y Libertad organization that operated during the final months of the government of President Salvador Allende Gossens in 1972 and 1973.

It is thought in some quarters that the military has decided to set itself up as the single political force in the nation. The junta, for example, is making much at the moment of a recent Gallup poll in which a substantial majority of Chileans expressed satisfaction with the Pinochet government.

"Given the hazards of speaking out in the present climate in Chile," a leading Christian Democrat recently said, however, "it is no wonder the poll leaned toward the government."

Organizers of the Movimiento de Unidad Nacional say it is not a political movement, a statement that to many observers both in Santiago and in Washington is a mockery.

political parties in the near future. Immediately after seizing power in September, 1973, the military leaders outlawed the Communist, Socialist, and other parties and groups that had supported the constitutional Allende government.

They also declared that other political parties, including the Christian Democratic and National Parties, were "in recess." They further banned all political gatherings, organizing, financial campaigns, and the like.

The Christian Democrats, as the largest party in Chile, have been hardest hit by the ban. They also appear to be the target of current statements by government leaders.

Believing that the Christian Democrats have been holding secret meetings, and observing that Eduardo Frei Montalva, the former president who is nominal head of the party, recently criticized the military junta's economic policies, General Pinochet said:

"The government knows perfectly well when these people meet together. They should realize, however, that everything will be finished if they insist on doing this, and political parties will disappear."

But the extreme right has apparently gotten around all these troubles — with the approval of the military.

Organizers of the Movimiento de Unidad Nacional say it is not a political movement, a statement that to many observers both in Santiago and in Washington is a mockery.

General Pinochet: adamant

## Portuguese flee to Brazil

By James Nelson Goodsell  
Latin America correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Thousands of Portuguese refugees, fleeing the political and economic change under way in their homeland, are arriving in Brazil in such numbers that they are beginning to cause problems for the Brazilian Government.

Many of the new arrivals are taken into the homes of relatives, but a growing number — running into the thousands — have nowhere to go, and calls for the establishment of refugee centers are being heard.

Moreover, Brazil is the largest Portuguese-speaking nation in the world.

The most prominent among the refugees is former Premier Marcelo Caetano, who is teaching comparative law at Rio's Gama Filho University in exchange for an apartment, a chauffeured car, and \$2,000 monthly.

The Portuguese are officially forbidden from engaging in political activity, but this has apparently not stopped the former leaders of Portugal. Many of them regularly meet to discuss developments in their homeland and, according to some observers, are discussing ways to unseat the present military leaders in Lisbon.

In addition to Mr. Caetano, there are numerous former legislators, government officials, businessmen, and lawyers living in Rio. Among them are former President Americo Thomaz; Rui Patricio, former minister of foreign affairs; Veiga Macedo and Galvao Teles, former ministers of education; and Jose Dias Rosas, former minister of economy. There are businessmen who had various activities in Brazil before they fled Portugal, and today they are concentrating their efforts on their Brazilian investments.

The actual number of new arrivals is not certain. Government statistics are slow in being tabulated. Officially, the Brazilian Foreign Ministry reported last month a 26 percent increase in the normal immigration total from Portugal. That would mean about 2,500 people this year.

But numerous other sources reject this figure, suggesting it is much higher and that it probably totals 40,000 or more, many of whom do not register.

## 'Unknown' OAS seeks a new image

By James Nelson Goodsell  
Latin America correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Alejandro Orfila, incoming secretary-general of the Organization of American States (OAS), thinks the hemisphere body is "widely misunderstood" in Latin America and "totally unknown" in the United States.

And he intends to do what he can to correct this situation in the new post he assumed July 1.

In an interview at the Argentine Embassy here, where he has served as Argentine ambassador to the United States for the past two years, Mr. Orfila said he wants to make the OAS "a symbol of something that affects the lives" of people in both parts of the hemisphere.

At no other time in history has Latin America needed the United States so much and the United States needed Latin America so much.

Mr. Orfila plans to visit all the nations of the hemisphere in his first year in office — and hopes to keep up the practice during each of the five years he serves in his new post.

political parties in the near future. Immediately after seizing power in September, 1973, the military leaders outlawed the Communist, Socialist, and other parties and groups that had supported the constitutional Allende government.

They also declared that other political parties, including the Christian Democratic and National Parties, were "in recess." They further banned all political gatherings, organizing, financial campaigns, and the like.

The Christian Democrats, as the largest party in Chile, have been hardest hit by the ban. They also appear to be the target of current statements by government leaders.

Believing that the Christian Democrats have been holding secret meetings, and observing that Eduardo Frei Montalva, the former president who is nominal head of the party, recently criticized the military junta's economic policies, General Pinochet said:

"The government knows perfectly well when these people meet together. They should realize, however, that everything will be finished if they insist on doing this, and political parties will disappear."

But the extreme right has apparently gotten around all these troubles — with the approval of the military.

Organizers of the Movimiento de Unidad Nacional say it is not a political movement, a statement that to many observers both in Santiago and in Washington is a mockery.

## Brazil clinches nuclear deal

By James Nelson Goodsell  
Latin America correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Brazil and West Germany are going ahead with their multibillion dollar nuclear technology agreement despite strenuous objections and mounting concern in the United States and throughout Latin America.

This fact is not lost on the Argentines who have long competed for hemisphere hegemony with the Brazilians.

Conversion of so sophisticated a system to the construction of nuclear weapons is relatively easy — and it is this possibility that disturbs the Argentines. It also worries Washington.

Announcement of the uranium finds is expected to trigger a whole new round of objections to the Brazilian deal as various Latin American nations raise questions about Brazil's growing economic and political muscle and the use to which it will put the eight huge atomic power reactors.

In Buenos Aires, the Argentine capital where much of local attention is riveted on the nation's sagging economic fortunes, there

were calls over the weekend for action to counter the Brazilian-West German deal.

Under terms of the agreement, the West Germans will supply Brazil with a complete fuel cycle system — generally believed to be the first such sale of a complete system to a nonnuclear power. It will give Brazil the most sophisticated nuclear reactor system in Latin America.

Although Brazil has pledged not to use the pact as a springboard to build atomic bombs or other nuclear devices, signing of the agreement late last week came as Brazilian sources confirmed discovery of vast new uranium reserves in Brazil's Matao Grosso rain forest.

This concern was spelled out recently by Dr. Fred C. Ikle, the director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. He said it had nothing to do with commercial interests, although the nearly \$8 billion cost of the Brazilian project will certainly boost West Germany's foreign-exchange earnings when they are sagging from downward turns in other exports.

## Latin America

## Panama: UN clout for canal?

By James Nelson Goodsell  
Latin America correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Panama is expected to win a seat on the United Nations Security Council later this year — and the result will be increased pressure on the United States for a new Panama Canal treaty.

The UN seat becomes vacant at the time of the next regular UN General Assembly session opening in September and had been expected to go to Argentina.

But Argentina quietly withdrew its candidacy last week and that paved the way for Panama's unopposed candidacy for the Latin American seat.

Some other Latin American nations might still try to contest the Panamanian candidacy, but given Panama's head start, and Latin America's general support of Panama in its long dispute with the United States over the Panama Canal, this is considered unlikely.

Argentina will ask for, and probably receive, Panamanian support in its bid for the British-held Falkland Islands in the South Atlantic — as a tit-for-tat arrangement in which Argentina will lend its support to Panama in the canal dispute.

But Panama obtained diplomatic leverage in May when the Organization of American States (OAS) met in Washington for its annual general assembly session and named Argentina's Alejandro Orfila as secretary-general.

A number of Latin American nations raise questions about Argentina holding down both the five-year secretary-generalship of the OAS and a two-year non-permanent seat on the UN Security Council.

There have been no other candidates for the UN post and thus the withdrawal of Argentina opens the way for Panama to win the seat which it covets.

Some other Latin American nations might still try to contest the Panamanian candidacy, but given Panama's head start, and Latin America's general support of Panama in its long dispute with the United States over the Panama Canal, this is considered unlikely.

Argentina will ask for, and probably receive, Panamanian support in its bid for the British-held Falkland Islands in the South Atlantic — as a tit-for-tat arrangement in which Argentina will lend its support to Panama in the canal dispute.

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# United States

## Trade surplus looks almost certain for '75

Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Economic experts here now are predicting that U.S. foreign trade accounts will finish this year in the black.

If that happens, it could add unforeseen strength to the economic recovery.

Most economists earlier in the year had expected the United States to run a trade deficit for 1975, but, largely because of a recession-induced slump in imports, the U.S. posted a \$1.05 billion trade surplus in May, the fourth consecutive monthly surplus. For the first five months this year, exports have exceeded imports by \$3.7 billion, a surplus more than 10 times larger than the surplus built up in the same period last year.

Exports actually declined by \$425 million

from April, but imports, led by a sharp fall off in oil imports, fell by more than \$900 million from the preceding months.

How large the expected surplus will be is still open to question. Paradoxically, it will depend on the strength of the economic recovery here and abroad. Moreover, the impact on oil imports of further hikes in U.S. tariffs and further price increases by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) will affect the health of the U.S. trade balance.

Oil imports have been bouncing around sharply month-to-month so far this year. In January, for example, they surged as shippers tried to beat the \$1-a-barrel boost in the import fee set by President Ford on Feb. 1. Petroleum shipments then declined in February.

Exports actually declined by \$425 million

and March before jumping again in April.

In May, imports of oil again dropped sharply. The total value of oil shipments amounted to \$1.81 billion, down almost \$500 million from the preceding month. And the volume imported was 150 million barrels, only 50 million barrels less than in April.

Analysts offer several explanations for the unexpected dropoff. First, there was a seasonal decline in imports of heating oil which peak in the winter months. Secondly, many importers expected President Ford to slap another \$1-a-barrel fee on imports on May 1, thus boosting April imports and reducing May's.

Most important, the deep slump in the U.S. economy has reduced oil consumption.

With industry operating at 65 percent of capacity, consumption of industrial fuels has fallen sharply. And auto and air travel is off as a result of high unemployment and the erosion of personal incomes and profits, which have depressed tourism and reduced business travel.

If business activity picks up and consumer confidence strengthens, oil consumption will increase. How much, however, is a function of how strongly the economy recovers and how much the price of oil goes up. An upturn also will swell imports of other materials.

To complicate matters even more, how

much of an oil price hike the U.S. market can absorb is also itself dependent in part on the strength of economic growth. In economists' jargon, prices of oil and petroleum products are inelastic, that is, large price hikes do not reduce consumption much because the products are a necessity.

Thus, even if OPEC boosted prices by \$2 to \$4 a barrel, and the administration's energy program were enacted, oil consumption might not fall much if the economy were booming. But the price increases would of course add significantly to the cost of imported oil and cut into the trade surplus.

The size of the overall surplus will depend largely on whether imports continue to be soft, because U.S. exports are unlikely to grow rapidly this year. The U.S. economy is expected to pick up well before the economies of the other major industrialized countries, such as Germany and Japan, which are the biggest U.S. customers. This means that U.S. overseas markets will remain weak while the U.S. market is strengthening.

Nonetheless, economists still believe a trade surplus is almost a certainty. Administration economists decline to put a specific figure on the size of the surplus, but Data Resources, Inc., a Lexington, Massachusetts, economic consulting firm, is forecasting a large surplus of \$8.5 billion for 1975.

Once near extinction, they now number

# United States

## Trout and whooping crane are making comeback

By Robert P. Hey  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The battle to save endangered animals is beginning to pay off.

In the next few days the federal government for the first time will remove animals—three species of trout—from its list of endangered species.

Now containing 108 names, the endangered list consists of animals threatened imminently with extinction. It was set up by a 1973 law aimed at reversing man-caused decline in the population of near-extinct animals, building them back to the point where they again can survive in the wild.

The same law was used this week to stop, at least temporarily, construction of a highway. Purpose of halting the usually unstoppable roadbuilding: preserving the habitat of the Mississippi sandhill crane; only 40 or 50 are believed to exist. A court suit will determine the ultimate outcome.

Both activities are efforts of the endangered species branch of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service under the 1973 Endangered Species Act to identify and guard threatened domestic animals and restore them again to plenitude.

In the case of the trout, the Fish and Wildlife Service bred these fish—Arizona trout, California trout, the Nevada trout—and stocked streams with them. Now, the service says, the fish apparently are able to maintain their own population in some areas.

Once near extinction, they now number



AP photo

Efforts to save the alligator are paying off

Within a few days the lumbering grizzly will be put on the threatened list. The grizzly's numbers have been greatly reduced by hunting, government officials say. They expect some hunters to protest vociferously, making the grizzly a warm, if not hot, potato.

The swamp-loving alligator has become so numerous in parts of Louisiana that it is no longer in danger of extinction there although it is in other parts of the South. Thus within a few days, the Fish and Wildlife Service will

change the alligator's status: Instead of declaring it endangered everywhere, it will be considered endangered, and thus protected from hunting, only in specific parts of the country.

Environmentalists give the endangered species a fair grade so far: "Given a pretty minuscule budget and staff, they are trying," says Cynthia Wilson, Washington representative of the Audubon Society. "However," she adds, "we do feel there has been some rather unnecessary fumbling around."

The 1973 law she describes as "full of a lot of strong, sweeping language" but considers it is "being implemented quite slowly, too slowly."

The most publicized government effort in this area has been with the rare whooping crane. Officials successfully hatched a whooping crane egg this year in an incubator in Maryland; but the chick was malformed and survived only 15 days.

A more widespread program took place this year in Canada and Idaho involving "foster parents," sandhill cranes in Idaho. Government officials snatched one egg from each of 14 whooping crane nests in Canada. (A whooper normally lays two eggs, but only one chick survives infancy.) May 29 the 14 were given to the Idaho sandhills to hatch; nine of them did.

These plus the 11 eggs that hatched in the Canadian wilds under their biological parents total 20—making this year's the largest number of whooping-crane chicks hatched in years.

## What it means to be Vietnamese in America

How are Vietnamese and Cambodian refugees faring in the United States these days? The following is a report on how one family is resettling.

By Robert M. Press  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Thai, still wearing his leather sandals from Saigon, sits quietly on the floor of a modest Chicago hotel room recalling how he used to play soccer after school "every day with my friends."

A slender boy, shorter than most American teen-agers, Thai must use his sister as a translator while he learns English this summer. He wants to learn English to find a job in Chicago schools.

His parents and sister explain what it is like to leave one's country on a one-hour notice. Allowed to carry only small handbags, they are just a few of the more than 180,000 Vietnamese and Cambodians who fled their country.

Like many other refugee families being resettled in the United States, Thai's family is hopeful they can solve such challenges as:

Learning where to buy fish . . . finding jobs for the parents and schools for the children . . . learning more English . . . making new friends and contacting relatives left in South Vietnam.

"I like to go shopping, but I don't have enough money," says Thai's mother, Tran Thi Hong Suong. Daughter, Thi Nguyen Hong translates, as she does on shopping trips.

## Will the Navy get its nuclear cruiser?

By Gay Harveson  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

More flexibility for the U.S. Navy in such areas as the Middle East—this is the object of a nuclear-powered "strike cruiser" President Ford has begun to advocate to Congress.

Cost of the first strike cruiser, however, are expected to be between \$1.5 billion and \$1.8 billion. Whether the Navy will buy one, potentially the most expensive new Pentagon programs—is not known here.

Congress later this month is expected to consider an initial funding measure that would start a production run of parts for the vessel. The House already has requested a \$60 million budget for parts.

Finally, there is considerable debate here over the financing of the ship itself in light of the Navy's future military role. Some Navy planners believe the Navy "must move toward more inexpensive, 'all purpose' vessels designed for both offensive and defensive actions, while rapidly building up the U.S. submarine fleet."

On the other hand, shipbuilding costs have continued to mount dramatically, with inflation on construction projects earlier this year running at 25 percent.



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# United States

## \$2 billion needed now to save American cities, mayors say

By Robert P. Hey  
and Brad Knickerbocker  
Staff correspondents of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Congress returned from its 10-day vacation Tuesday to find on its legislative desk an urgent plea for help from U.S. mayors. The mayors want money — \$2 billion in emergency aid for cities with more than 6 percent unemployment.

If it should pass Congress, Capitol Hill sources expect that it would be vetoed by the President — and that Congress once again would be unable to muster the needed two-thirds majority to override the veto.

The Ford administration opposes such major money bills as this one on two broad grounds:

• That with a prospective budget deficit of some \$80 billion this fiscal year just begun, it is essential not to approve additional major expenditures to prevent worsening episodes of recession and inflation.

• That cities must bring their own budgets into balance rather than rely on the federal government to bail them out of fiscal crises, which merely postpones a city's ultimate financial reckoning. This is the measure the Ford administration gave to New York City Mayor Abraham Beame when he came to Washington in search of funds to stave off financial disaster for his city.

It is the specter that New York's economic difficulties ultimately may be echoed by other large American cities that gives the mayors' plea its urgency. "The seeds of New York are in every American city," warns Joseph L. Alioto, Mayor of San Francisco and president of the U.S. Conference of Mayors, which met in Boston.

New York's situation aside, however, the mayors' plea is essentially the same as in years past. But the elected leaders — whose constituents number a majority of Americans — point to the following indicators of current financial need:

Unemployment in some metropolitan areas approaching twice the national average; property taxes that are becoming confiscatory, leading to increased housing abandonment and an emigrating middle class; City Hall finances bludgeoned by inflation and recession.

A survey of 140 local governments taken for Congress shows that a \$340 million surplus at the beginning of fiscal 1976 became a \$40 million deficit at year's end; that local governments intend to raise \$1.6 billion in new



Paley Park, New York City

New York: rich city on the brink of bankruptcy

taxes and reduced services by \$1.4 billion; and that many cities are cancelling or delaying capital-improvements projects.

The same survey shows that total employment in state and local government has grown 28 percent since 1967, twice the growth rate for all other sectors of the economy. At a press conference, mayors said increased costs came primarily as a result of responding to "the needs of the 1970s" and bristled at the suggestion that fiscal mismanagement may have exacerbated the cities' financial plight.

The mayors' biggest push is behind the proposed measure that would provide up to \$2 billion in emergency assistance to state and local governments whenever the national unemployment rate is 6 percent or above.

The mayors also are seeking more freedom to spend federal aid as they see fit and resolved to "aggressively oppose" any federal legislation requiring or regulating collective bargaining.

recession — and that it therefore is up to Uncle Sam to provide the money that will enable the cities to cope with recessionary difficulties.

While no total price tag has been put on everything the mayors seek from Washington, it is estimated to be near the \$1 billion package called for when they met last January in Washington. As outlined by Mayor Alioto, this includes \$5 billion for local public works, increased general-revenue-sharing and community-development block grants with greater provision for large city needs, and a federal housing bill "much more elaborate" than the one recently signed by President Ford.

The mayors also are seeking more freedom to spend federal aid as they see fit and resolved to "aggressively oppose" any federal legislation requiring or regulating collective bargaining.

## Opposition fades to offshore drilling

By Curtis J. Sitomer  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Santa Barbara, California

Revolution of the controversy between major oil producers and environmentalists over U.S. offshore oil development may soon be in sight.

These are some of the signs:

• Large oil developers — such as Exxon, Arco, and Union, which operate in the Santa Barbara Channel here — are still pushing for early lease sales by the federal government and seeking permits for construction of drilling platforms and onshore processing facilities.

But they privately admit that they have abandoned plans for large-scale offshore development, which would dot the coastline with oil rigs, raise the potential of blowouts, spills, and other production mishaps, and trigger public ire.

The best explanation the former deputy prime minister could offer for telling Parliament that he had not sent the letter offering the commission was that he could not remember signing it and that somehow it must have been slipped in with other correspondence.

But the Cairns dismissal still has left the government with a pervading taint of amateurism, if not chicanery, in its loan-raising efforts.

For example, in Santa Barbara, where a major blow-out in the Santa Barbara channel in 1969 triggered sharp public reaction against drilling and an indefinite federal and state moratorium on new oil development, voters recently approved the construction of a mammoth onshore oil and gas processing complex just north of the city.

The battle was a bitter one — with environmental groups pitted against Exxon Oil and its backers. And the vote was close — the margin of victory just 1 percent, with city residents rejecting the plant and North County voters approving it.

Business and industry are reopening the economy of rural areas, especially in the expanding grain and coal producing regions.

The growth of small town colleges is attracting those who once feared what they considered educational and cultural exile in a rural setting.

A back-to-the-land movement, notably in Vermont, of young people who prefer a simpler life form, a small part of the rural revival but by the 1980 census could become substantial.

"The environmental-ecological movement, the youth revolution with its somewhat anti-materialistic and anti-suburban component, and the narrowing of traditional urban-rural gaps in conditions of life," explains Mr. Beale, "all seem to have contributed to the movement to nonmetropolitan areas."

Now people are moving here from all over the United States, leaving the city smog and crime and bringing their children up in a beautiful place," said Mr. Thompson who bartered his home-grown strawberries for string beans from neighbors — the closest one a mile away.

## More and more townies move to the countryside

By Clayton Jones  
Staff writer of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

Millions of Americans are migrating back to the country — reversing a long trend of rural exodus.

New U.S. Census figures and other recent evidence point to a revival of small town and rural living that most Americans deserted in droves for decades.

This back-to-the-country movement has brought a steady stream of new settlers to certain rural areas of the United States since 1970.

To many Americans a home in the Rocky Mountains or a self-sufficient farm in Vermont or a small house in an Ozark town is more attractive now than life in a city or suburban dwelling.

"I looked all over the country for the best place to live," says Tom Thompson, a former Dallas, Texas, entrepreneur who finally built a home atop an Ozark hill in Mountainburg, Arkansas — population 500.

"Now people are moving here from all over the United States, leaving the city smog and crime and bringing their children up in a beautiful place," said Mr. Thompson who bartered his home-grown strawberries for string beans from neighbors — the closest one a mile away.

Population gains in rural and nonmetropolitan areas have outpaced growth in metropolitan areas (50,000 or more), latest census figures show for 1970 to 1974.

In particular, four rural regions stand out on a demographer's map as exhibiting strong rural renaissance: the Upper Great Lakes of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, 8 percent population growth; Rocky Mountains, 7.1; southern Appalachia coal fields, 6.3; and the Ozark-Ouachita, 9.4.

Overall, metropolitan areas grew 2.8 percent in population from 1970 to 1974 while nonmetropolitan areas advanced at a rate of 1.6 percent, according to a report by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

• Retirement communities are rapidly spreading into scenic areas with many for the first time built in northern climates.

• The long loss of farmers is slowing — to almost one-fourth the rate of decline in the 1960s.

• Business and industry are reopening the economy of rural areas, especially in the expanding grain and coal producing regions.

• The growth of small town colleges is attracting those who once feared what they considered educational and cultural exile in a rural setting.

• A back-to-the-land movement, notably in Vermont, of young people who prefer a simpler life form, a small part of the rural revival but by the 1980 census could become substantial.

"The environmental-ecological movement, the youth revolution with its somewhat anti-materialistic and anti-suburban component, and the narrowing of traditional urban-rural gaps in conditions of life," explains Mr. Beale, "all seem to have contributed to the movement to nonmetropolitan areas."

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## Australian minister sacked

By Brian Toohey  
Special to  
The Christian Science  
Monitor

Sydney, Australia

A series of revelations about abortive attempts to raise up to \$4 billion in petrodollars from the Middle East has plunged Australia's Labor government into the deepest crisis of its already troubled 2½-year reign.

The loans crisis so far has led Prime Minister Gough Whitlam into sacking Deputy Prime Minister and Treasurer Jim Cairns, and threatens the career of the outspoken Minerals and Energy Minister, Rex Connor.

Many commentators in Australia are arguing that the government's handling of the loans affair is sufficiently incompetent to justify the opposition's taking the unprecedented step of using its majority in the Senate to reject the budget due in August and so precipitate an election before the end of the year.

Some analysts say that the situation not only plays right into the hands of the opposition but could well open the way to the premiership for opposition leader Malcolm Fraser.

Dr. Cairns was sacked on the grounds that he misled Parliament about a letter he gave to a friend promising a large commission on any money raised.

Mr. Whitlam also was not satisfied about the propriety of Dr. Cairns' son being employed on his staff while engaging in private business deals.

Dr. Cairns's fall from grace contrasts strongly to the reputation he had gained in his long career in the Labor Party as a leading supporter of a wide range of idealistic causes — most notably his early opposition to the Vietnam war.

But they privately admit that they have abandoned plans for large-scale offshore development, which would dot the coastline with oil rigs, raise the potential of blowouts, spills, and other production mishaps, and trigger public ire.

These are some of the signs:

• Large oil developers — such as Exxon, Arco, and Union, which operate in the Santa Barbara Channel here — are still pushing for early lease sales by the federal government and seeking permits for construction of drilling platforms and onshore processing facilities.

But they privately admit that they have abandoned plans for large-scale offshore development, which would dot the coastline with oil rigs, raise the potential of blowouts, spills, and other production mishaps, and trigger public ire.

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## 18 science / financial

## Economic scene

## Superweapon? Conventional are bad enough!

By Robert C. Cowen

Soviet party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev's recent call for a ban on horror weapons touched off a rash of speculation. But the visions of futuristic warfare have missed a disturbing present trend — the step by step development of "conventional" arms that, in sum, amounts to a revolution.

Increasingly accurate missiles already allow individual soldiers to knock out tanks or planes. As Frank Barnaby, director of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute has pointed out, individual soldiers soon will have enormous firepower at their finger tips, especially if small nuclear charges were fitted to some of the missiles. If such highly accurate missiles were then used in automatic weapons systems under computer control and with electronic sensors to detect the enemy they would impersonalize conventional war to an extent that could itself amount to a new type of horror.

Added to this is the diversion, by Dr. Barnaby's estimate, of nearly half of the world's scientific and technical manpower into weapons work.

Since Mr. Brezhnev didn't specify what he had in mind, commentators have been free to speculate.

There is talk of laser "death rays." The intense, highly directional light of a laser can vaporize steel and other materials. But it is hard to see how even lasers many times more powerful than those now available could do more than punch bullet-size holes in a tank.

Then there is the dream of using elementary particles to make a new kind of bomb. Since physicists scarcely begin to understand these particles, that is indeed fanciful.

Visions of weather warfare are slightly more credible. The U.S. and U.S.S.R. are negotiating a ban on this. Here again, though, meteorologists have only dim notions of how to wage a weather war.

In short, Mr. Brezhnev may not have referred to any specific weapon. All of this underscores Dr. Barnaby's point that it is fashionable to try to limit nuclear arms, of which America and Russia have enough, and to speculate about foreboding imagined future weapons. But there is little concern for the conventional arms race in which many countries are running, which is lucrative, and which is, in its totality, as big a threat to mankind as the atomic bomb.

Here is a nonimaginary menace that is building every year.

## EXCHANGE RATES

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Canadian dollar	1.00
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## Portugal: crisis of authority

By David R. Francis

Lisbon

Portugal's surprisingly frank Finance Minister, Jose Joaquin Fragoso, knows pretty well what's wrong with his country's economy. The question is: Can he get the ruling Armed Forces Movement (AFM) to enforce remedial measures?

At present, Portugal faces a crisis of authority. The nation has too many bosses — the 28 military officers that make up the Supreme Revolutionary Council. They can't make up their collective minds quickly.

Last month it took the council eight days of nearly continuous meeting to draft an important communiqué stating the goal of the AFM as the creation of a socialist, classless society through collectivization of production.

To the great relief of Portugal's tiny middle class, the communiqué also repudiated the "implantation of socialism by violent or dictatorial method."

Also it said the socialist goal would be reached in a "pluralistic way" with free expression and discussion of opinion. And it recognized "the existence of various political parties and currents of opinion, even if they don't necessarily defend socialist options."

There was some ambiguity as to the democratic plans of the military farther down in the communiqué. Nevertheless, observers here regarded its wording as generally a victory for the "moderates" in the Armed Forces Movement.

The problem — on the political as well as the economic side — is one of turning words into action. Portugal has at present an ineffective government. The AFM dismantled many of the institutions and channels of communication and control of the former rightist dictatorship. It has not replaced these yet with a cohesive substitute system of government. Decisions are not always implemented.

The Finance Minister knows this and figures exceptions will have to be made, but the mechanism for doing so is unclear.

Investment, foreign or domestic, has almost ground to a halt because of uncertainty over the ground rules.

Mr. Fragoso concedes that the government must state what sectors of the economy will be left to free enterprise

coup and leftist turmoil, tourism and remittances have declined drastically.



Portuguese keep up with reality

and under what conditions. But that hasn't been done yet.

"We are losing time," he says.

And time is short for Portugal.

## arts

## Woody Allen's latest— 'Love and Death'— laces irony with laughs

By David Sterritt

Woody Allen hasn't made his version of "War and Peace" yet, but his latest movie is the next best thing.

It's called "Love and Death" and—despite the hilariously pretentious title—it's as profoundly unprofound as a village-idiot's convention. In fact, some of it is a village-

Film

idiot's convention. And some of it is a plot to assassinate Napoleon. And some of it is Napoleon's plot to invent a certain pastry before his opponent invents Beef Wellington. ("The fate of Europe hangs in the balance!") Begin to get the picture?

If you remember "The Seventh Seal" by Ingmar Bergman, you'll remember "death" as a black-robed figure with a hankering for chess. In "Love and Death," we meet the same symbolic character: only his robes are white and he carries a scythe and he looks like he doesn't care for games. But he does keep up a running acquaintance with our hero, Boris, a

mystical sort who eventually finds fame and fortune as one of Russia's leading cowards.

As usual with characters played by Woody himself, Boris doesn't feel quite at home in the universe. His lovely cousin preaches the beauties of nature. But to Boris, nature is just big fish eating little fish—"kind of like a gigantic restaurant." And things always go wrong. His parents won't let him dodge the draft. When he fights a duel he shoots himself in the arm. His girlfriend marries a herring merchant.

Eventually Boris finds true happiness with that girlfriend—the lovely Sonja, played by the lovely Diane Keaton, Allen's favorite co-star. But she's the one who comes up with the plot against Napoleon, and now I won't tell you more of the plot, which is too funny to give away. Of course, you know it'll come out all right in the end. But then this Boris is really a loser. Maybe it won't come out all right, but at least there'll be plenty of laughs along the way...

The historical setting aside, "Love and Death" is very much a Woody Allen picture—which makes sense since he directed and wrote it, besides starring. It has Allen's usual comic consistency and sense of detail (he



Destined to go far: 'Love and Death's' shooting star (Woody Allen) in comedy

very opposite of Mel Brooks's raucous shuffles). It showcases Allen's performing talents in a smoothly assembled setting that pulses along to the beat of a racing Prokofiev score. And it swims in a sea of Alicean irony—irony that might be very sad if it weren't laced with chuckles several times per minute.

Like other Woody Allen movies, "Love and Death" is a grown-up comedy—some viewers might find its PG (parental guidance) rating strained by a few of the punchier lines. But it's all in fun, and mighty effective fun most of the way. If I had to rate "Love and Death" on the Woody scale, I guess I'd place it under

"Sleeper" and over "Bananas," below "The Money and Run" but way above "Everything You Always Wanted To Know About Sex."

Fortunately, though, I don't have to rate "Love and Death." It has its ups and downs like all works of humor. But this gifted named Allen remains the most dependable, civilized, and completest screen comic in the business.

With perhaps why he pays homage to Chaplin's hysterical scene, wherein Boris and son called Don Francisco are found belly-up over the head with a bottle and everything including Sonja, is, yes, giggling...

## Black culture looks toward its biggest world fest

By Diana Leierer

New York  
The most ambitious project in the history of black culture—The Second World Black and African Festival of Arts and Culture (FESTAC)—taking place in Lagos, Nigeria Nov. 22-Dec. 20 is sure to prove that Africa is steadily emerging not only as a political power, but a cultural force.

A frequent topic of conversation these days is the effectiveness, exhaustion, even the decadence of certain Western art forms. So it is not inconceivable that African culture and

its derivatives in other countries may become an increasingly important source of inspiration.

Comments Ossie Davis, FESTAC honorary chairman and prominent director and actor: "It should be an education to the history of the world."

The festival is a sequel to the one held in Senegal in 1966 which was much smaller in scope. Approximately 30,000 black and African artists from 70 countries are expected to participate in FESTAC. Nigeria was chosen as the site because it was the "hub" of the first festival and is one of the few African countries prosperous enough to build the "festival village" necessary to accommodate the estimated 100,000 visitors.

S. S. Wanku, special assistant to the president of FESTAC, declared that the goal of the festival is "to celebrate, to share, and to codify the untold contributions of black and African artists to world culture." The categories are: dance, film, visual art, theater, music, and literature. A colloquium called "Black Civilization and Education" will precede the festival.

Frank Willett, professor of African Art and Archaeology at Northwestern University, writes in the introduction to the brochure that serves as the exhibition catalog: "It is to be hoped that Western collectors will add to the role of supporting the living artists of



A Bruce Onobrakpeya print

Africa instead of continuing to parasitize the limited quantity of ancient African art which ought to be preserved in Africa to inspire the present generation of artists and those of the future."

Organized by Maude Wahlman, consultant in African Ethnology at the Field Museum in Chicago where the exhibition originated, it is currently on display at the American Museum of Natural History in New York. Western influences on ethnic themes and styles are

apparent, and the basic thesis of the exhibition is that these are having a positive, restorative effect.

Among the artists cultivating exotic artistry hybrids are Asiru Oladunni of Nigeria, who invented a new technique for making metal relief panels which depict ethnic and Biblical scenes in a highly stylized manner, and Kaduatu Kamara from Sierra Leone who uses modern dyes and methods to heighten the ancient art and patterns of dyeing and resist-dyeing. The paintings of Sadek Dogon of Ethiopia and the Aborigines of Bruce Onobrakpeya are sophisticated mixtures of abstract and primitive styles. The fact that this exhibition identifies the artists by name is symbolic of its endorsement of applied West-criticism.

### Art and life

From the Western point of view one of the most striking elements of African art, as illustrated by this exhibition, is the integration of art and life. As Mrs. Wahlman explains in the catalog, there is really no distinction between arts and crafts because art has a function, whether it be the colorful, intricate leather work fashioned by the Tiv of the performing arts which exist for ceremonies, festivals, and rituals. Art is symbolic of its endorsement of applied West-criticism.

Thurber wrote that Ross never forgot Thurber's Monitor filing and said: "Thurber's worked too long on newspapers.... He'll always write journalism." In the interview Thurber added that the humor of his Monitor days began when his munificent checks were made out to "Miss Jane Thurber" — and, after he finally protested, the polite letter of reply started off with "Dear Miss Thurber."

## Doris Lessing: vision of a broken society

The Memoirs of a Survivor, by Doris Lessing. New York: Knopf. \$6.95. London: Octagon. 2.95.

By Victor Howes

What happens when the machine stops? What follows when the cumbersome mechanism of supply and demand, of taxation and civic administration, of marriage and the family breaks slowly down, crumbles and withers away?

Anything but Utopia, according to British writer Doris Lessing, author of "The Golden Notebook" and many more novels. Rather, as she imagines it in her "Memoirs of a Survivor," a time of hardship ensues, a reversal to older times of foraging, bartering, storing, of refashioning old clothes, growing our own food, making, baking, recycling and improvising.

So far, so good, you might say, ecologically speaking. But there is more to it than that. Along with the shortages of everything that makes for comfort and convenience arrives a growing anarchy, an atmosphere of siege or war. Water, heat, electricity become unbearably scarce. Parental care abdicates almost completely. Roving bands of youths take to looting, pillaging, and standing about on street corners. Abandoned children of ten and under take to living in desperate, possibly cannibalistic, gangs, in the Underworld.

Through the teen-ager's experience, the mother-surrogate narrator learns about life in a young people's commune, and when the commune inevitably dissolves, the narrator rescues herself and her young charge, plus some of the commune members, by vanishing into a daydream. Or so it seems.

Mrs. Lessing's conclusion is far from satisfactory. Her incursions into urban 20th-century Swiss Family Robinson Land are absorbing, but not altogether persuasive. Each of us has his own conception of what it would be like to survive a catastrophe of major proportions. No one thinks it a picnic, but it is hard to accept Mrs. Lessing's anarchic, permissive society, harder still to accept her nonadults, officials, authorities.

And I for one am unable to accept her cop-out ending, where her people literally walk through a wall into another, richer, phantasmagorical world. An allegory? Perhaps. A development of thematic materials touched upon in her earlier novels? Perhaps, but meaning what?

Much of the novel is valid, perceptive, authentically observed. The effects upon children and teen-agers of experiences that would crush many an adult, the psychology of gangs, the ingenious solutions to problems of food and power-supply, these elements redeem the book. "Memoirs" is however, in the end, marred by a softness that refuses to go all the way. You grit your teeth, you are prepared to bite the bullet, but the inside of the bullet is not steel, it is marshmallow.

Victor Howes is a poet, essayist, and novelist who teaches English at Northeastern University.

## Thurber's life: not always a laughing matter

Thurber, by Burton Bernstein. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$15.

By Roderick Nordell

James Thurber's humor has been admired by everyone from poet T. S. Eliot (who saw it as "also a way of saying something serious") to all the dreamers-of-glory Walter Mitty in the ready-made clothes of you and me. This authorized but uncensored biography is so richly detailed in Thurber's own words and wordplay that it even includes some of the reasons for the Mitty among this newspaper's writers and readers to maintain their special niche for Thurber, particularly in these days of recession.

Liquor drastically brought out the worst in Thurber. The loss of an eye as a child and the increasing blindness in the other were compounded with other physical setbacks to darken his psychological states—and to render the more remarkable his creative achievement in spite of them.

It is understandable that reviews of this biography have emphasized the dark side of Thurber, so at variance with the sunlit comedy of his Ohio reminiscences or elegant fairy tales, for example—and so tempting to read into his themes of war between the sexes. Biographer Bernstein, a New Yorker writer himself, says that Thurber's widow, Helen, complains that the biography is too negative. Perhaps an outsider should strike a more positive balance if Mrs. Thurber can. For she was the victim of infidelity and target of savage outbursts from a man abashed by his dependence on his "seeing-eye wife."

Those euphoric words came when Thurber was a young newspaperman writing to Elliott Nugent, past college buddy at Ohio State University, future collaborator on the oafish satire "The Male Animal," and uncle—just to be sure you have all the news—of the Monitor's present arts editor, Alan Bunce.

This might seem merely it's-a-small-world stuff. Only Thurber later credited his Monitor experience with "one of the reasons I became a humorist," as he put it when I interviewed him about "The Years With Ross," his book about the legendary founding editor of the New Yorker, Harold Ross.

Thurber wrote that Ross never forgot Thurber's Monitor filing and said: "Thurber's worked too long on newspapers.... He'll always write journalism." In the interview Thurber added that the humor of his Monitor days began when his munificent checks were made out to "Miss Jane Thurber" — and, after he finally protested, the polite letter of reply started off with "Dear Miss Thurber."

Throughout the book there is the resilience of the artist coming back again and again, whatever happens to the man. Thurber holds out against communism, McCarthyism, and the four-letter word. He repeatedly cites the doctor who told him, "You lost the apparatus of vision, but you went on seeing anyway."

From schoolboy Walter Mitty to World War I code work to a Columbus newspaper column to caption-writing for the New Yorker—the "Thurber dog," and other drawings for which he became equally famed. It is by now an old story that his gifted fellow writer, E. B. White, "discovered" Thurber as a cartoonist, rescuing the kind of drawings Thurber continually made for his own amusement and threw away, again by a writer who never wasted anything. To some it was trivia. To others it

was the little alarms and diversions that make men kin. The second view is still persuasive, even though Thurber began rather pomposly to say so himself.

Roderick Nordell is the Monitor's assistant chief editorial writer.

## Princes on horseback

Royalty on Horseback, by Judith Campbell. New York: Doubleday. \$12.95. London: Sidgwick & Jackson. £3.95.

Horse racing is said to be the sport of kings, but horse riding is often pleasure. The horse is running around by himself or extended in a clam of Stevenson's work—but then, as Nigel Nicolson notes in a sympathetic preface, Pope Hennessy's way to ask searching questions concerning the aesthetics of those he chose to biographize. What the book does demonstrate, copiously, is the extent to which the romantic legend of Stevenson's life obscured appreciation of his work after his death in Samoa. As Henry James once said, Stevenson's biography was his own worst enemy in the sense that he became "in some degree the victim of himself."

Romanticism, however, is even less the style now than it could be said to have been in Stevenson's day, and this fact concerns his biographer less than it should—it was never Pope Hennessy's way to ask searching questions concerning the aesthetics of those he chose to biographize. What the book does demonstrate, copiously, is the extent to which the romantic legend of Stevenson's life obscured appreciation of his work after his death in Samoa. As Henry James once said, Stevenson's biography was his own worst enemy in the sense that he became "in some degree the victim of himself."

This book measures that degree. Relating Stevenson's legend to his romanticism, it fails to make any in-depth or extended criticism of Stevenson's work—but then, as Nigel Nicolson notes in a sympathetic preface, Pope Hennessy's way to ask searching questions concerning the aesthetics of those he chose to biographize. What the book does demonstrate, copiously, is the extent to which the romantic legend of Stevenson's life obscured appreciation of his work after his death in Samoa. As Henry James once said, Stevenson's biography was his own worst enemy in the sense that he became "in some degree the victim of himself."

The great exhalitor"—that is his final phrase for Stevenson. It is a good one, and it will stand also as epigraph and epitaph for Pope Hennessy's own efforts. In a busy life as a professional author he wrote several good biographies. This one is elegantly composed and every page bears the impress of a sensibility which has made itself thoroughly at home with its subject matter, the side of idiocy or self-identification.

Robert Nye is a poet, critic, and essayist who lives in Scotland.



From "Thurber & Company," Harper & Row, 1968

Self-portrait, by James Thurber

## books

### Stevenson: the great exhilarator

Robert Louis Stevenson: A Biography, by James Pope Hennessy. New York: Simon and Schuster. \$9.95. London: Jonathan Cape. £5.

By Robert Nye  
Stevenson's friend W. E. Henley defined him excellently in a sonnet:

A deal of Ariel, just a streak of Puck,  
Much Antony, of Hamlet most of all,  
And something of the Shorter-Catechist.

James Pope Hennessy neglects none of these categories in his biography of Robert Louis Stevenson. Ariel and Puck are well represented in his account of Stevenson's childhood, and in such definition as he offers (it is the book's weakest department) of the novels themselves. Antony, Hamlet, and the Shorter-Catechist can be found mostly in his analysis of the Stevenson marriage.

The formidable Fanny is not neglected. She was ten years older than Stevenson. She was American—"if you like the gulch and the canyon you will like her." Henry James warned a visitor darkly. As for Stevenson himself: "I am damnable in love," he wrote, soon after meeting her, adding characteristically, "and a good deal in debt, and yours ever." It was with Fanny, in a rented cottage at Braemar, that he began "Treasure Island"—15 chapters of it written in as many days. Then he stuck. But the book was finished in another 15-day bout at Daves.

The wife with a glance "like a loaded pistol" (Stevenson's own phrase) helped crucially also in the composition of "The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." Stevenson dreamt the thing up to the first transformation of Jekyll into Hyde, spent three days writing furiously, then read the result to her. She said that he had botched a good allegory, made it sensational. Stevenson, enraged, stormed out; then returned, said she was right, and threw his 40,000-word draft into the fire. Whereupon he set to work for another three days and produced the story which pleased Fanny and the rest of the world—including Queen Victoria. This was not the only occasion on which he incurred a debt to his wife's unerring honesty and directness of speech.

It is James Pope Hennessy's achievement that he does not simplify a complicated man. Stevenson is presented here, panache and all, as "a major Romantic."

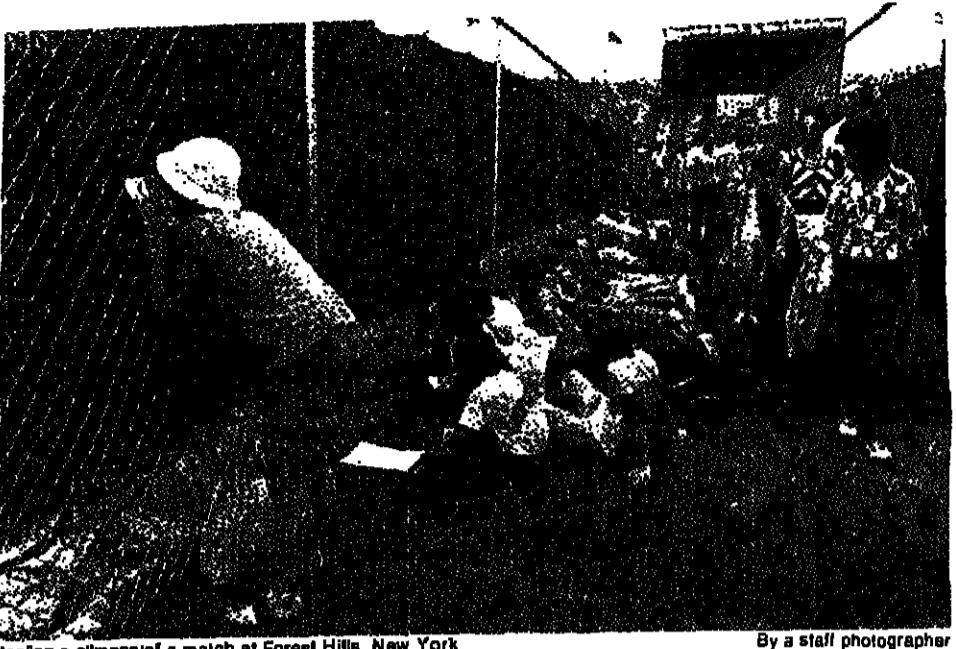
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Robert Nye is a poet, critic, and essayist who lives in Scotland.

# sports



Stealing a glimpse of a match at Forest Hills, New York  
Tennis is on the upswing in the United States  
By a staff photographer

## Europe's tennis decline: can it be reversed?

By John Allan May  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

London  
Behind all the color and the drama of this year's Wimbledon tournament has loomed a really serious question:

Can tennis ever come back to Britain and Europe? Return, that is, to fulfill the role it once played and which, immensely magnified, it now plays in the United States?

I mean as a prime sport — a major spectator sport, a major participant sport, a major TV sport, a major commercial sport and, finally, as a major social influence?

For modern tennis in these senses is becoming an essentially American phenomenon.

It remains, of course, a national sport in Australia. But, at the top level even, most Australian tennis is played in the USA. Indeed if any player anywhere in the world is to make



Virginia Wade

A career of tennis it is in America that he or she must do it. And this is true even for most of the major tennis stars so carefully nurtured in Communist countries.

It is in America that most of the technical development is going on, both in the playing of the game and in the matter of equipment. It is in America that the big indoor tennis complexes are being built, and that the tennis court is becoming almost as necessary, an adjunct to the home as the pool and the patio. It is only America that can boast something like 25 million regular tennis players.

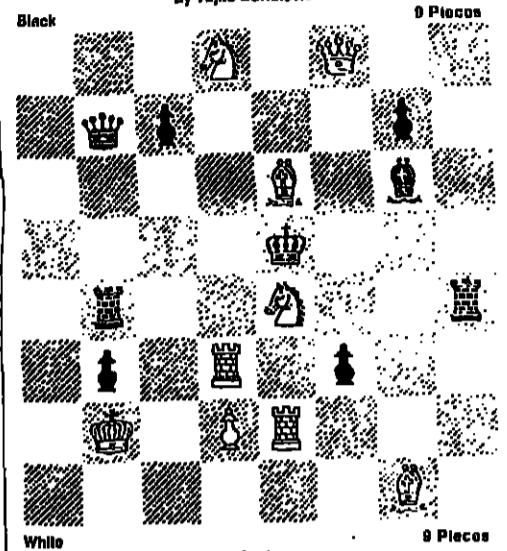
The rest of the world is linked in the Grand Prix events, which take the stars around the world from Norway to Indonesia to Japan and back, and also through the three main

# chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier  
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

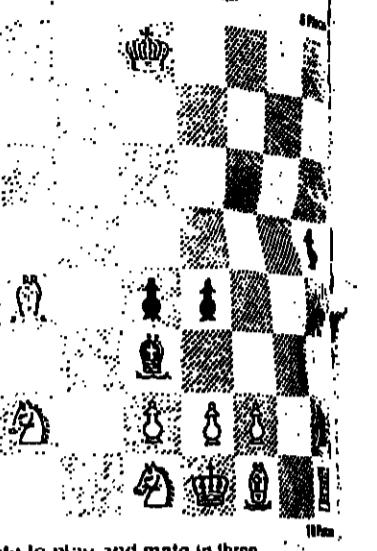
### Problem No. 6709

By Vojko Bartolovic



### Problem No. 6710

By Vladimir Pachman



### Solutions to Problems

No. 6707. Q-K5  
No. 6708. 1 K1-Q6 threatening 2 Kt-K4  
If 1... R-K5; 2 Kt-B5ch  
If 1... B-K5; 2 Kt-B4ch  
If 1... R-Q5; 2 R-Q5ch  
End-Game No. 2208. White wins. 1 R-B8, R-B8, 2 B-Q5, Resigns If 1... R-R, 2 QxRch, K-R2, 3 Q-B2ch, etc.

### Tal Game Collection

Mikhail Tal is one of the world's most aggressive grandmasters. At twenty-five he briefly held the world championship title, defeating Botvinnik by four points in 1960 but losing a return match by five points in 1961. As recently as last year he again lost for the Soviet Championship in any selection of games from a tournament in which he took part. The reader invariably looks at his games first.

Now English writer Bernard Gaffney has put together "Tal's 100 Best Games," just published by Pitman (hard-cover, \$9.95). These games are from the period 1961-1973. They are interestingly annotated with many diagrams. In introductory chapter, Tal of Tal did his best to develop as a chess grandmaster, and he had headway to go.

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The game below won for Tal a prize for "the best attack played in the style of Albin." The tournament was in Moscow in 1961.

Dame Jean King thinks the answer is twofold: build more tennis courts for the masses and vastly increase prize money for tournaments.

But is it as simple as that? This is what world tennis authorities have been pondering as the drama of Wimbledon has unfolded.

Drama there has been in plenty.

Evonne Goolagong suddenly going off and getting married without even telling her mentor, Vic Edwards, then when she found he was hurt, healing what might have been a breach with a typically happy Goolagong gesture, waving and calling to him from the center court balcony as he walked by solo below.

Britain's Virginia Wade, whose tennis has shown a marked improvement this year, very nearly being put out in the second round but saving three match points against herself and then triumphing in the final with then-leading American, Chris Evert, finally giving to Goolagong in the quarterfinals.

A third, Ken Rosewall, seeded No. 2, going out to a bounding Tony Roche and proving that computers don't know everything. This one did not know that Wimbledon is a very exacting tournament. Also perhaps that Ken's thoughts now are more on his worldwide coaching plans than on winning matches.

It is in America that most of the technical development is going on, both in the playing of the game and in the matter of equipment. It is in America that the big indoor tennis complexes are being built, and that the tennis court is becoming almost as necessary, an adjunct to the home as the pool and the patio. It is only America that can boast something like 25 million regular tennis players.

The rest of the world is linked in the Grand

Prix events, which take the stars around the world from Norway to Indonesia to Japan and back, and also through the three main



# home / education

## How an American school stopped vandalism

By Robert P. Hey  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Riverdale, Maryland  
Five years ago vandals broke into the Riverdale Elementary School half dozen times during the school year, and broke school windows almost every weekend.

Now the level of vandalism here is near zero. Window panes remain whole, and the break-ins have ended. "It's as if an invisible moat surrounds the school," says principal Herman Schlemer. Additionally, there is little in school violence — although some 500 pupils come from the neighborhood — white, ethnic, low-income, low-adult educational level, and the remaining 200 are bused from nearby Seat Pleasant — all black and low income.

Riverdale's success flouts the national trend. The nationwide cost of vandalism and violence is estimated at \$500 million annually, according to a special study of the Senate juvenile delinquency subcommittee. Public opinion polls in some communities show parents consider discipline, school violence, and vandalism as their schools' top problems.

From now through October the Senate subcommittee will probe this whole issue. One thing Indiana's Sen. Birch Bayh, subcommittee chairman, wants to learn is whether strict discipline — classroom repression and school expulsion — helps solve the problem — or makes it worse.

Riverdale's approach was a blend of reasoning, individual attention, and human love, says Mr. Schlemer. Only as a last resort is discipline used. Since taking over five years ago "I've only suspended two kids," he says.

Subcommittee investigators tentatively think harsh discipline counterproductive. They are looking for success stories from schools using other means.

When he has had to be stern with a pupil Mr. Schlemer makes a point to seek him out at least once later in the day to speak kindly to him — so that the child understands he is loved although his actions have been disapproved of.

Coupled with the school's reaching out to parents and community, this approach gives pupils such a good feeling about the school that they protect rather than vandalize it. Kindness, in addition, also unlocks the doors of learning for many youngsters.

At the core of the Schlemer approach, is the necessity of building one-to-one relationships between a teacher and every child in his class. It takes a long while and with some children must be done outside the classroom: "I tell my teachers," Mr. Schlemer says, "that most children you can 'reach' at school — but some you never can. You have to get to know them outside school."

Thus teachers take a pupil or two to lunch, to a movie, to sleep overnight at their homes, or for the weekend. One young teacher took all the boys in her class to a movie; then invited all the girls to sleep overnight. "They slept up on the third floor; her husband came up and told ghost stories, and they had a great time."

Other educators in the area laud the dedication of the school's faculty.

Dr. Harold C. Lyon, head of the federal government's Office of Gifted and Talented Children, once surveyed successful Americans to see if it could be determined what factors contributed to their success. One thread ran throughout, he found: in every person's case, during childhood some adult had stepped out of his formal role, as teacher for example, and had known and related to the child as a friend. This special attention, Dr. Lyon believes, is a key to successful teaching.



Double desk with two low chests, two support legs, and a table top

## Children's furniture that grows

By Marilyn Hoffman  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

The Flins care about kids. They think they deserve a well-designed little world of their own that really works for them. They feel their furniture should grow with them, from toddler through teen-ager ages and stages.

Flexibility is the key word. Low-module storage chests can be used as table bases or lined up against a wall and cushioned to serve as seating, as well.

Four two-drawer chests form a useful low table, to which wheels can be easily attached if desired. A handy drawer on wheels, to hold extra bedding, slips under the bed during the day. If the customer wants to stack chests one on top of the other, he does not have to buy unnecessary bases.

One such collection is called Muurame. It is made in Lahti, Finland, by a 50-year-old company that was established by Kalle Wikman and is now run by his sons. The original old cabinetmaking traditions per-

sist, but the ultra-modern factory today prides itself on industrial manufacturing with special emphasis on quality.

The designer is Pirkko Stenros. Her very first pieces were marketed about 20 years ago. Each year since, she has refined and added to her basic designs.

Each piece in the group can work well alone, or in combination with other pieces. Although a new module width was adopted this spring, any new chest can still be used with any old chest, since depth and height remain unchanged.

If he wants to change the arrangement later, he can buy needed bases separately. He can buy, optionally, deep file drawers or record racks for drawers. New bookcases, delivered knocked-down, can be assembled without any tools. Cabinets can be added at any later time, and hung without the use of any tools.

Cut pieces of fabric into four 22-inch squares, using 44/45-inch fabric.

Mark them as shown on chart. Stitching lines B and C lie about seven inches long.

Sew all four squares together, connecting between A and B, and leaving open from B to C.

Cut out neckline, using 6 1/2 inch radius. Finish with bias tape.

Fold into half, right sides of sections 1 and 3 together, making a triangle.

Tables can easily grow from pre-school size to adult level by means of a quick change of support legs. A bench-night table, by a simple flip-over, can be a bench for a toddler, or a table for a teenager.

The same desk or table top, covered with durable white plastic, can advance as a pre-school play surface to a high school student's drafting table. A double desk, big enough for train or cartrack, can be assembled from two low chests, two low support legs, and one double table top.

It is the Flins themselves who benefit most from the Muurame product; they consume 70 percent. The other 30 percent is exported chiefly to the United States, Canada, and Sweden. Design research stores and the dozen Children's Workbench stores are the most important East Coast outlets.

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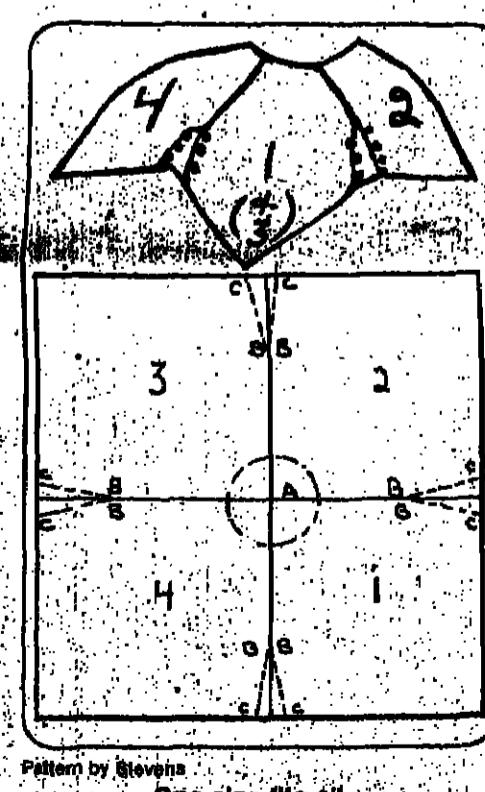


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# Survey

## How TV pours liquor into American living rooms



### What the networks say

By a staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

An ABC-TV official says of liquor on television: "I think it's an American life-style. . . . I think you've got a reflection of the actual American scene."

Many of the 240 shows surveyed by the newspaper were almost continuous rounds of liquor.

One of these was "Police Story." Six scenes involved alcoholic beverages — at most involved drinking by police officers. NBC's vice-president of corporate affairs, Robert D. Kasmire, was asked about it.

"It's quite normal for cops, when they're off duty, to stop at a bar," says Mr. Kasmire. "Not to get drunk necessarily, but to have a beer or two, or whatever their taste leads them to."

"It also makes a logical gathering place, if you're a writer or director; it's a way of bringing people together in order to get something done in terms of plot and characterization."

Richard P. Gitter, ABC's director, Department of Broadcast Standards and Practices (East Coast), says scripts are constantly edited to remove unnecessary drinking. Scripts are covered with editing notes like "One drink is enough," "There is no room for drunkenness," and "Couldn't he order beer instead of the hard drink?"

CBS-TV's vice-president for program policies in Hollywood, Richard Kirschner, says, "I think you will find for the most part that is not the hero of the piece who does a deal of the drinking."

The Swedish agency protested that "if mere mortals would try to live like they do on television . . . we would be plagued by problems."

In the U.S., liquor on TV has attracted the attention of officials at the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, a federally funded organization.

Donald Phelps, director of the institute's division of prevention, says that "television has been irresponsible as it relates to alcohol."

In old Hollywood movies, says Mr. Phelps, people used to smoke cigarettes heavily.

Today on TV, "the glass seems to have been substituted for the cigarette."

Dr. Morris Chafetz, director of the institute, says he has been in contact with the networks and TV writers about the portrayal of liquor and television. But each is aware that any move to advertise liquor on TV could bring swift regulatory action from Congress.

Despite the advertising ban, though, liquor flows nightly on most of America's television shows.

TV is helping to instill the thought among many in the U.S. TV audiences that liquor is a natural, even necessary, part of just about everyone's daily life.

Does the liquor industry push their product in Hollywood?

Not presently, according to liquor industry representatives and TV officials. But Mr. Kasmire of CBS says that on at least one occasion in the past five years or so there was a selling job.

"Editors working on the daytime shows . . .

discovered that there was an awful lot of pushing of bourbon on all the soap [daytime dramatic serials]," Mr. Kirschner says. "We did a little investigating and discovered that the bourbon industry, or representatives of the bourbon industry, had kind of hit upon some of these people, sending them letters and so forth. . . . We put a stop to that type of thing."

"You can't eliminate a scene in *Kojak* where

the cop and his informer are in a bar. . . . But

we do make every attempt to keep it well

within the limits of the code," says an

official who is in charge of reviewing

broadcast practices.

The same official says liquor plays an important role in characterization. "You get a tough detective, a la *Barnaby Jones*."

Reminded by a reporter that *Barnaby Jones* drinks milk, not alcohol, on his show, the official says:

"Does he? Oh, well. We're in the clear."

"I don't watch. I don't watch it. I read. No

frankly, if anything, I monitor the other

networks."

The federal survey confirmed a more lengthy analysis of TV drinking by this newspaper. A Monitor survey found that liquor was a factor on more than 80 percent of the regular, prime-time network shows. The survey spanned some 250 hours.

Federal officials expressed greatest concern over four aspects of liquor on TV: the frequent use; off-the-top; the portrayal of drink as glamorous; and the depiction of alcohol as a problem-solver.

1. The frequent use; off-the-top.

2. Portrayal of drink as glamorous.

3. Depiction of alcohol as a problem-solver.

4. Portrayal of liquor as glamorous, sophisticated, or indicating maturity.

### A Monitor survey: What the viewer sees

"The use of liquor . . . in program content shall be de-emphasized. When shown, it should be consistent with plot and character development."

"The Television Code,"  
National Association  
of Broadcasters

By John Dillin  
Staff correspondent  
of The Christian Science Monitor

New York  
Alcoholic drinks — from wine to whiskey — are featured on more than eight out of 10 prime-time TV shows on U.S. networks.

Despite their own television code, which calls for de-emphasizing liquor, the three major American networks have made liquor the most common drink on TV.

Viewers from this newspaper looked at 250 hours of regular, prime-time, evening entertainment programs and found that liquor was commonplace.

The survey — which involved three viewers — spanned more than two months. Each regular weekly show during prime time (8 p.m. to 11 p.m.) was viewed at least four times, except in a few instances when shows were dropped by the network during the survey period.

All the shows were tape-recorded to achieve the highest possible accuracy.

The Monitor viewers counted each scene in which alcoholic beverages were drunk, buried down on the screen, or mentioned in the performances.

Altogether, 161 shows were recorded. 161 scenes involving some kind of alcoholic beverage were found on 201 of these programs. Hard liquor (including whiskey, vodka, and rum) was involved in 155 of these shows (82 percent). Wine, champagne, beer, and other nonalcoholic drinks are included. This rises to over 80 percent of the programs.

Hard liquor, the survey found, is the most popular drink on TV. Performers are more likely to drink hard liquor than such beverages as coffee, tea, carbonated drinks, juices and water.

Liquor flowed freely on all three major networks.

Three weeks ago, that kind of frequent reference to alcoholic drinks on TV was the subject of a formal complaint by the government liquor monopoly in Sweden. A spokesman

man for the government monopoly there said that heavy drinking on television poses dangers for society because young people "believe that reality is what they see on the TV screen."

Letters from viewers can make a difference, officials conceded. So can complaints to members of Congress, such as U.S. Sen. John O. Pastore (D) of Rhode Island, whose constituency oversees television practices.

Alcoholism is America's No. 1 drug problem, according to the institute. The U.S. has some 9 million persons who are alcoholics or alcohol abusers. An estimated 1.13 million children aged 12 to 17 get drunk at least once a week.

It is partly because of such problems that continuous pressure is maintained to keep liquor advertising off television. This is done voluntarily in cooperation between the liquor and television industries. But each is aware that any move to advertise liquor on TV could bring swift regulatory action from Congress.

Despite the advertising ban, though, liquor flows nightly on most of America's television shows. TV is helping to instill the thought among many in the U.S. TV audiences that liquor is a natural, even necessary, part of just about everyone's daily life.

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### What U.S. officials found

Atlanta  
TV drinking has attracted the attention of federal watchdogs. U.S. officials are

quietly putting pressure on TV networks to cut back on the amount of liquor

consumption shown in programs.

Dr. Morris Chafetz, director of the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and

Alcoholism, met recently with NBC officials to discuss TV drinking. Future

meetings are planned with CBS and ABC.

The National Alcohol Institute ran a two-day study of drinking on network TV shows. Federal tabulators found liquor was drunk or mentioned in 81 percent of the day-time "soap operas." The tab was even higher — 83 percent — for prime-time evening shows.

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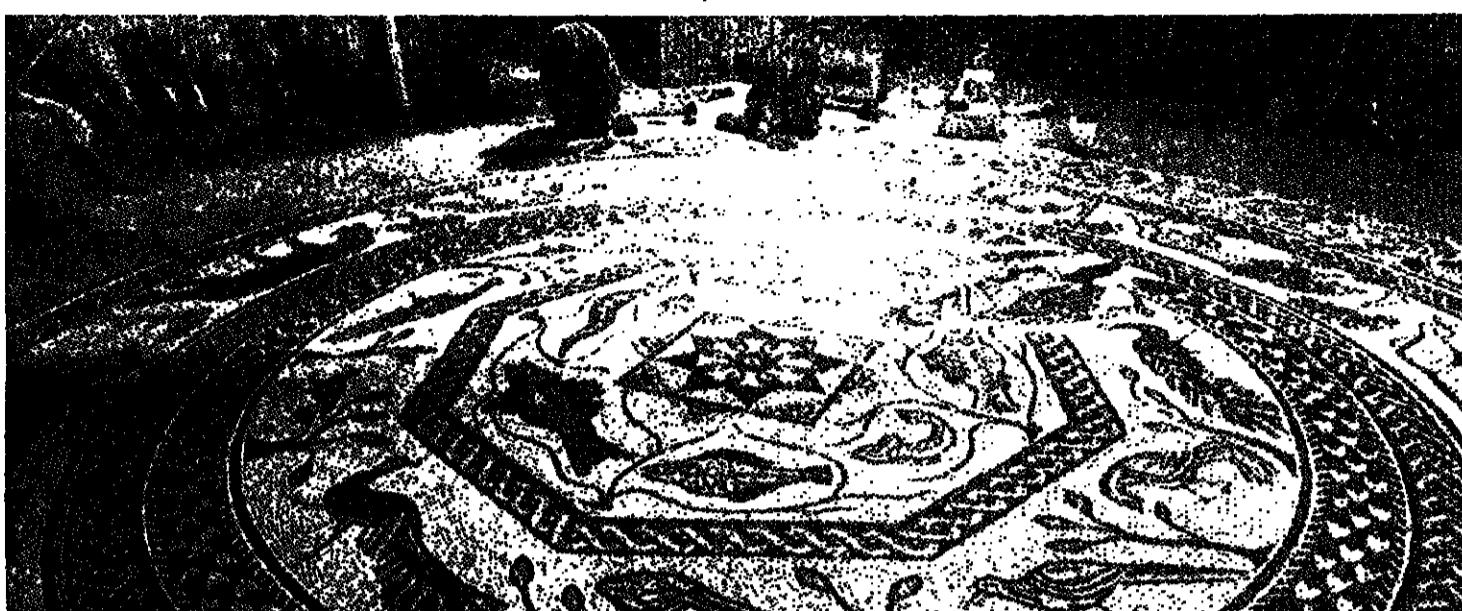
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# people

## Copying a mosaic that cheered Romans in chilly Britain



Laying tesserae



The 4½-ton mosaic features animals, birds, fish, Orpheus, Neptune, water nymphs, floral patterns

Edge, some 15 miles from Bristol. A Baptist church is being renovated to house the mosaic; this building was selected because its floor area matches exactly the proportions needed for the replica.

Painstakingly, Mr. Bull and his helpers are laying 1½ million mosaic tesserae, which will cover 2,800 square feet and weigh 4½ tons. These are mounted on four tons of stucco base, held fast by grouting cement.

When completed, the mosaic project will have cost Mr. Woodward a total of £100,000 (about \$240,000).

Even as the work is in progress, the mosaic is open to the public to help recoup some of the heavy cost. It is hoped that the project will be completed in September, 1975.

The reproduction mosaic, meticulously laid from tracings and sketches made in 1973, will be the only one in the world of its size and type. It has been so constructed that, if ever the need arises, it can be lifted in sections and moved to another site.

The replica, now in progress, is being made by Brian Bull, one of England's three top mosaic artists. He is assisted by his daughter, Tina, and his son, Paul. Mr. Bull has worked with mosaics for 20 years.

The site for the replica is a few miles from the original, at the village of Wootton-under-

light red (stock brick), dark red (brook clay), and brown (burnt brook clay). Spectators will be able to view the replica from gantries erected over the mosaic.

Mr. Bull considers this his greatest work — not only because of the size and beauty of the project but because the work "has put him inside the soul of the man who made the original.

"I even know how he thought," says Mr. Bull. And, after studying detailed drawings for two years, he will be able to replace in the replica pieces lost in the original.

Laying the floor, piece by piece, has taught Mr. Bull that even the experts were unaware of. He says, "The original artist had two assistants. I can tell where each day's work began, judge their moods, and tell when things were not going well. One assistant took off in the middle of a day's work and never returned."

But this will not be the case with the Bull family. They enjoy every minute of their intricate task, worthy of the fine talents developed by artists under the reign of some early Caesar.



Robert Woodward (standing) and Brian Bull watch Tina Bull at work

gilded temples, from turrets, balconies, arches and cupolas, and are reflected in the lake like an impressionist painting. The air is filled with the ripple and clash of temple bells, mingling with the prayers of thousands and thousands of pilgrims who have come from all parts of the country. They camp on temple verandas and courtyards, under trees, beside shop awnings, in tents and even under their bullock-carts huddled beside the sleeping animals.

In the labyrinth of lanes that lead to the lake, row upon row of stalls proliferate selling quilted coverings in brilliant colors, ornate jewelry, chunky bone bangles, silver stirrups and embossed saddles polished to a high gleam. Here is such a marvel of life and exotic variety that it seems the nucleus of an improbable dream.

As darkness falls the lake shimmers with a thousand lighted floats. Legend has it that if, on the night of the full moon, a boat made of leaves, with a small lighted wick inside, goes over the water, safely to the temple in the center of the lake, one's wishes will all be granted. Today there are not many who take the promise seriously but still the banks are thronged with crowds watching the little boats even when unidentifiable in the dark.

This year there are 35,000 animals at the fair, and since this is Rajasthan, and desert country, camels predominate, selling for anything between \$400 and \$800 each. There are horses too, thoroughbreds, half-bred and the small, sturdy Kathiawar ponies famous for their speed.

Pushkar is a small city girdling a lake and hunched in the shadow of the Nag hills, part of the Aravalli range that cuts through the sandy scrubland.

# French/German

## Les femmes et le monde

« Le simple fait que tant de femmes se soient réunies en un groupement de tellement d'importance nous assure le pouvoir », déclara une déléguée à la Conférence internationale de l'Année de la femme qui termina ses travaux il y a deux semaines à Mexico. Et c'est bien ainsi.

Les six mille femmes de toutes les parties du monde qui prirent part à la réunion tenue sous les auspices des Nations Unies et à la « Tribune » non officielle adjacente apportèrent leurs propres points de vue des améliorations nécessaires au rôle de la femme dans la société. Cette participation s'étendait des déléguées du « tiers-monde » revendiquant un « nouvel ordre économique » jusqu'aux féministes américaines insistant sur la libération de la femme. Ce qui arriva fut donc un reflet des Nations Unies elles-mêmes : l'apparition fréquente de désordre et de manque de progrès avec des rencontres dans les coulisses, apprenant à se connaître les uns les autres et à reconnaître les soucis de chacun.

Le « plan mondial d'action » de dix ans, adopté par les membres de l'ONU reconnaît à juste titre la nécessité d'améliorer le sort des femmes pauvres dans les pays en voie de développement tout en luttant pour leur égalité en matière de politique, d'instruction et d'emploi. Des millions de femmes font face à des taux de mortalité plus élevés, à une diminution de denrées alimentaires durant les périodes de pénurie et à une qualité de soins médicaux inférieure comparativement à ceux concernant les hommes ; pour elles, la lutte sur le plan politique semble une bataille au combat ouvert, une place à celle d'aujourd'hui.

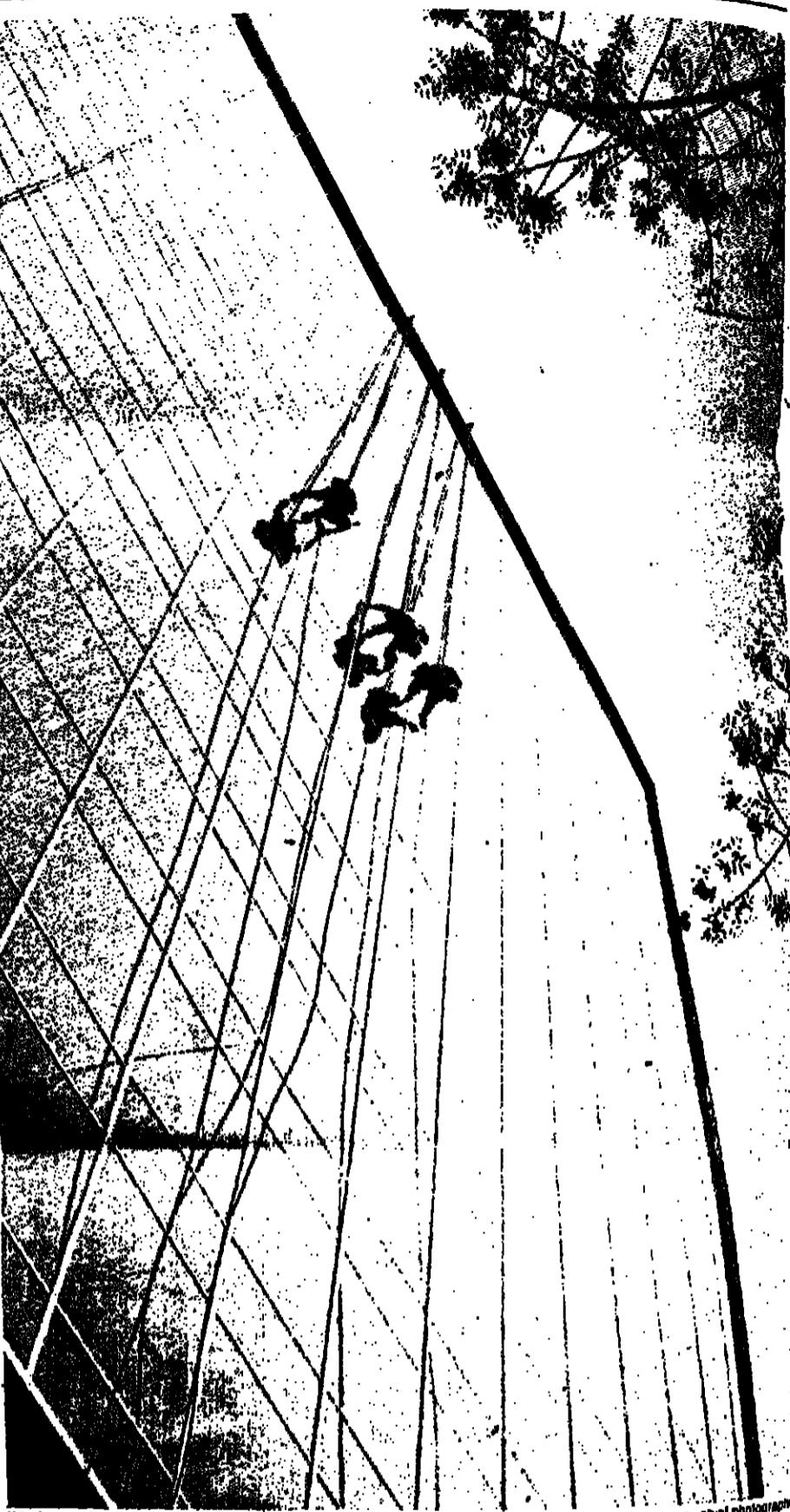
Des représentants de pays mieux développés le reconnaissent, ainsi que le fait

que pour de nombreuses femmes tout emploi en vaut la peine et le développement de la famille est ce qu'il y a de plus important. Barbara Mikulski, membre du Conseil municipal de Baltimore, déclara récemment à un groupe de New Yorkaises que si les féministes veulent réussir il faut qu'elles « arrêtent de parler de la libération de la femme et commencent à parler des droits de la femme ». Lors de la réunion préparatoire politique nationale des femmes, on reconnaît qu'il ne pouvait être question d'abattre les barrières des sexes sans se préoccuper des pauvres.

La leçon pour les femmes du tiers-monde réside dans le fait que le statut économique des Américaines ne doit pas être leur seul but. La déléguée de la Nouvelle-Zélande, qui exprima des craintes que dans le cadre du plan adopté par l'ONU « les femmes deviennent des dents plus efficaces dans une machine construite, par les hommes », perçut à juste titre la nécessité importante de réaliser l'égalité politique et sociale également, qui, il faut l'espérer, deviendra bientôt une réalité aux États-Unis, grâce à l'adoption de l'amendement dans la Constitution sur l'égalité des droits.

Le succès réel du rassemblement de Mexico trouvera sa réalisation dans la poursuite de la « conscience grandissante » et dans l'action politique qui doit s'ensuivre.

Cette conférence, comme toutes les conférences de l'ONU, a été désorganisée », déclara Barbara White, déléguée des États-Unis. « Mais ce n'est pas ce qui importe ici. Ce qui importe c'est une détermination au niveau mondial aux termes de laquelle les femmes doivent être libres et participantes à part entière dans leur société. Et cela c'est révolutionnaire. »



By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

## Die Rechte der Frau

« Die bloße Tatsache, daß so viele Frauen sich hier versammelt haben, wird uns Macht geben », sagte eine Delegierte auf der Internationalen Konferenz im Jahr der Frau, die kürzlich in Mexico City zu Ende ging. Und das zu Recht.

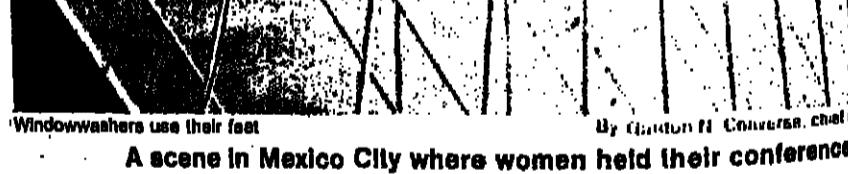
Die 6000 Frauen aus aller Welt, die von den Vereinten Nationen veranstaltete Treffen und die inoffizielle « Tribune » nahebei besuchten, brachten ihre eigenen Vorstellungen darüber mit, was erforderlich ist, um die Rolle der Frau in der menschlichen Gesellschaft zu verbessern. Die Skala der Auffassungen reichte von den Delegierten der „dritten Welt“, die eine „neue Wirtschaftsordnung“ forderten, bis zu den amerikanischen Feministinnen, die sich für die Befreiung der Frau einsetzten. Was geschah, war ein Spiegelbild der UN selbst: häufige Durcheinander und Mangel an Fortschritt, während man sich hinter den politischen Auseinandersetzungen verbarg, um die Befreiung der anderen kennenzulernen.

In dem auf 10 Jahre befristeten Weltaktionsplan, der von den Teilnehmern der UN-Konferenz angenommen wurde, wird zu Recht anerkannt, daß es notwendig ist, das Los der Armen unter den Frauen der Entwicklungsländer zu verbessern und gleichzeitig nach Gleichheit in der Politik, im Bereich des Bildungswesens und im Bereich des Lebens zu streben. Im Vergleich zu den Männern haben Millionen von Frauen eine höhere Sterblichkeit, weniger zu essen im Zeiten von Lebensmittelknappheit und eine schlechtere Gesundheitsfürsorge, für sie ist politischer Kampf ein Luxus, der hinter dem Kampf ums Überleben zurücktreten muß.

Der eigentliche Erfolg der Tagung in Mexico City muß sich noch in fortgesetzter „Hebung des Bewußtseins“ und den daraus folgenden politischen Aktionen zeigen.

Auf dieser Konferenz, wie auf allen UN-Konferenzen, herrschte großer Durcheinander, » sagte die amerikanische Delegierte Barbara White. „Doch das ist nicht das Entscheidende. Was zählt, ist die weltweite Entscheidung, daß die Frauen freie und gleichberechtigte Partner in ihren jeweiligen Gesellschaftsordnungen sein sollten. Und das ist revolutionär.“

Die Vertreter aus den besser gestellten Ländern erkannten das, wie auch die Tatsache, daß für viele Frauen jede Arbeit der Mühe wert ist und daß die



Women and the world

« The mere fact that so many women got together in such a big group will bring us power, » said a delegate to the International Women's Year Conference that concluded this week in Mexico City. And rightly so.

The 6,000 women from around the world who attended the United Nations-sponsored meeting and unofficial « Tribune » nearby brought with them their own perceptions of improvements needed in women's roles in society. This meeting, like all UN conferences, was to a large extent a reflection of the UN itself: the frequent appearance of disorder and lack of progress with much behind-the-scenes jockeying to know one another and recognition of each other's concerns.

The lesson for third-world women is that the economic status of Americans should be their only goal. The New Zealand delegate who expressed fear that under the plan adopted by the UN conference « women will become more effective cogs in a man-made machine » rightly perceived the important need for political and social equality as well, hopefully to be achieved soon in the US through adoption of the Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution.

The real success of the Mexico City gathering remains to be fulfilled in the continuing « consciousness raising » and political action that must ensue.

« This conference, like all UN conferences, has been disorganized, » said US delegate Barbara White. « But that isn't what matters here. What matters is a worldwide determination that women shall be free and equal participants in their societies. And that's what's revolutionary. »

paramount. Baltimore City Council member Barbara Mikulski told a group of New York women recently that if feminists are to succeed, they must « stop talking about women's liberation and start talking about women's rights. » The recognition that breaking the bars of sexism must be accompanied by concern for the poor was expressed at the National Women's Political Caucus convention last week.

The lesson for third-world women is that the economic status of Americans should be their only goal. The New Zealand delegate who expressed fear that under the plan adopted by the UN conference « women will become more effective cogs in a man-made machine » rightly perceived the important need for political and social equality as well, hopefully to be achieved soon in the US through adoption of the Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution.

Miss Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, MA, U.S.A. 02115. Veuillez m'envoyer un exemplaire de Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures.

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# French/German

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]  
Traduction de l'article religieux paru dans la page « Home Forum »  
Une traduction française est publiée chaque semaine.

## Notre rôle unique

Dieu est l'Amour divin et Il ne nous fait pas errer dans un espace vide qui n'a pas de sens. Chacun de nous a un rôle unique dans le plan divin. Le bonheur se manifeste lorsque nous sommes créés par Dieu et que Son dessin pour nous est entièrement bon.

Christ Jésus nous a montré comment nous identifier avec l'Amour divin — en reconnaissant l'amour que Dieu nous porte et en nous aimant les uns les autres. Mais cela signifie-t-il que le fait de simplement accomplir de bonnes œuvres autour de soi résoudra le problème de notre identité ? Non. Le commandement de Jésus a une signification beaucoup plus profonde.

La Science Chrétienne\* a été découverte et fondée par Mary Baker Eddy, qui consacra toute sa vie à étudier la Bible pour en retirer sa signification spirituelle plus profonde.

Mrs. Eddy dit de l'homme : « Il est l'idée composée de Dieu, y compris toutes les idées justes. » Cette nature crée par Dieu comprend l'individualité

tuelle et bonne. Cette compréhension de l'homme en tant que reflet de Dieu est un point très important en Science Chrétienne. Nous apprenons qu'une image mortelle et matérielle de l'homme est en fait une illusion imposée par un concept limité de Dieu.

A mesure que nous commençons à comprendre jusqu'à un certain point la présence infinie de Dieu et de Son amour qui embrasse tout, intelligence supérieure, puissance et substance, la matière et la mortalité commencent à perdre leur prétention au pouvoir et même à la réalité. En fait, en voyant l'homme en tant qu'expression de l'activité créatrice de Dieu, nous pouvons comprendre que nous sommes entièrement composés d'idées spirituelles.

Mrs. Eddy dit de l'homme : « Il est l'idée composée de Dieu, y compris toutes les idées justes. » Cette nature crée par Dieu comprend l'individualité

de chacun de nous. Cela signifie qu'il y a pour chacun un travail individuel à accomplir, des ressources individuelles pour pourvoir à cette activité, et des récompenses que chacun peut reconnaître. Nous avons le droit divin de revendiquer notre unité parfaite avec Dieu et de ressentir la tendre assurance que nous avons notre propre place dans Son plan. Cette place et ce but deviennent apparents lorsque nous échageons une image mortelle, limitée de nous-mêmes contre un concept spirituel. Vous et moi en fait nous nous composons de glorieuses qualités spirituelles de Dieu — la joie, l'intelligence, l'amour, l'intégralité, pour n'en nommer que quelques-unes. En comprenant cela, nous pouvons commencer à nous estimer nous-mêmes ainsi que notre but divin.

L'appréciation juste avec laquelle nous nous estimons nous aide à faire

de même envers les autres. Nous commençons à voir nos collègues et les membres de notre famille en tant que spirituels, exprimant les qualités semblables à la nature de Dieu. Sous ce jour-là, nous pouvons trouver notre véritable identité spirituelle et en même temps un modèle de vie satisfaisant.

\* Voir Matthieu 22:35-40; « Message to The Mother Church for 1902, p. 17; « Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures », p. 475.

\* Christian Science, prononcer « Christian Science ».

La traduction française du livre d'étude de la Science Chrétienne, « Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures » de Mary Baker Eddy, est faite avec le texte anglais et traduit par Gordon N. Converse, traducteur de la Science Chrétienne, ou le commander à Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, USA 02115.

Pour tous renseignements sur les autres publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrivez à The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, USA 02115.

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]  
Übersetzung des auf der Home-Forum-Seite in englisch erscheinenden religiösen Artikels  
Eine deutsche Übersetzung erscheint wöchentlich.

## Unsere einzigartige Rolle

Gott ist göttliche Liebe, und Er läßt uns nicht in einem bedeutungslosen Vakuum umherwandern. Jeder von uns hat eine einzigartige Rolle in dem göttlichen Plan. Wir sind glücklich, wenn wir erkennen, daß wir von Gott erschaffen sind und daß Sein Plan unser Gutes für uns vorsieht.

Christus Jesus zeigte uns, wie wir uns mit der göttlichen Liebe identifizieren können — indem wir erkennen, daß Gott uns liebt, und uns untereinander lieben. Aber heißt das, daß wir das Problem unserer Identität lösen, wenn wir lediglich umhergehen und gute Werke tun? Nein. Jesu Gebot bedeutet weit mehr als das.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft\* wurde von Mary Baker Eddy entdeckt und gegründet; sie befiehlt sich ihr Leben lang mit der tieferen, geistigen Bedeutung der Bibel. Sie schreibt: « Glück besteht darin, gut zu sein und Gutes zu tun; nur was Gott gibt und was wir uns selbst und anderen durch Seinen Reichtum geben, verleiht Glücksglück. Bewußter Wert befriedigt das hungrnde Herz, und nichts anderes vermag es. »

Die Christliche Wissenschaft kann uns helfen, uns unseres wahren Wertes bewußt zu werden. Sie beginnt damit, daß sie zeigt, daß wir, der Bibel gemäß, das Ebenbild Gottes, des Guten, sind, und Er ist göttlicher Geist; in Wirklichkeit muß also unser wirkliches Wesen geistig und gut sein. Dieses Verständnis vom Menschen als Gottes Widerspiegelung ist ein sehr wichtiger Punkt in der Christlichen Wissenschaft. Wir lernen, daß ein materielles und sterbliches Bild vom Menschen tatsächlich nur eine Illusion ist, die uns durch einen begrenzten Begriff von Gott aufgedrängt wird.

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lischer Eigenschaften zu sehen. In diesem Licht können wir unsere wirkliche geistige Identität und mit ihr eine zufriedenstellende Lebensweise finden.

\* Siehe Matthäus 22:35-40; « Message to The Mother Church for 1902, S. 17; « Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift », S. 475.

\* Christian Science, sprich: « Christen ».

Die deutsche Übersetzung des Lehrbuchs der Christlichen Wissenschaft, « Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift », ist mit dem englischen Text auf der gegenüberliegenden Seite erhältlich. Das Buch kann in den Lesezimmern der Christlichen Wissenschaft gekauft werden oder von Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, USA 02115.

Anschrift über erden Christlichen Wissenschaften in deutscher Sprache mit Auftrag der Verlag, The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, USA 02115.



Copy by Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer  
How to keep cool in the city

# The Home Forum.

Monday, July 14, 1975

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR



Courtesy of the Wallace Collection, London

## Just child's play

I am not one of those adults who believes much in the innocence of small children. And when it comes to their ignorance, I'm even less persuaded. Remember that Tom Lehrer song about what used to be known as "the new math"? "It's so simple, so very simple/ That only a child can do it!"

I think of driving the farmer's tractor. The other night I got it into a magnificently inextricable skid in the mud. Couldn't go backwards or forwards. Stuck. A small boy民主地 came along and easily straightened it. He wore a smile of indescribable smugness.

In matters of childhood ignorance, appearance is undoubtedly the Great Deceiver. Take Tamzin.

Or, more accurately, be taken by Tamzin. For a ride, most likely. She is little enough, and looks innocent, and you wouldn't think she knows much yet. But just play "Pelmanism" with her, that's all. Or, "Beg-o-my-neighbor."

"You know how to play 'Pelman'?" she asks, as if uncertain how well I have been brought up. After all, I'm only a visitor.

"Of course," I answer, already on my guard.

"Right. Let's play 'Beggar-my-neighbor'!" She delivers this non sequitur straight from the hip as if it were a sequitur. And who am I to judge? Any minute now she may stand on her head, and I can't do that to save my life.

## Embroidery

Amid the ordered orb of shuttles and tuckets,  
This scholar restores Cicero's embroidery,  
From its valum tomb to a sympathetic station.  
Mentally he decorates the margins,  
With combats, courantes and ducal sneezes,  
Concluding in an arabesque of scorpions,  
Around the Keeper of the Giraffe,  
Whose powdered bat,  
Failed to save the duke's tallest servant.

David Andres Bershtein

none of that kind of thing. Her face implies: "You lost! won. No redress."

"Now Pairs!" she announces.

"You mean Pelmanism." I try to assert a little adult dominance.

"No I don't. I mean Pairs."

So the cards are spread all over the carpet, upside down.

"There," she says.

"You start," I say. This is pure altrusism on my part — and, of course, a little bit of the superiority of age and skill; this game, at least, I am good at. In fact (without wanting to boast) I've rarely, if ever, lost it. I have an excellent visual memory, you see. So it's only fair to let my opponent kick off . . .

And she starts badly. I find three or four pairs before she finds one. Then she narrowly misses a particularly easy pair. "Go on," I say, all kindness, "have another go!"

She finds the pair. Then another. And another. I find three; she finds two more pairs. The game runs fairly evenly until there are only about five or six pairs left. It is Tamzin's turn. One pair right. Two . . . Three . . .

She picks them all correctly, puts them in a tidy pile, and proceeds with patient deliberation to count systematically the spoils of her undoubted victory. She doesn't count them quickly in pairs. She counts them one after the other . . . with relish . . . Slowly.

At last she says, "How many've you got?" I tell her. "Pause. (To rub it in.)

Then — "I've got more than you. I've got seventeen. That's more than you've got, isn't it?"

Yes, me'am. That's more than I've got. So much for Tamzin in spring and all that.

"And you don't believe me, try playing her brother, who is not so much bigger: 'Mastermind.'"

Christopher Andreo

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Monday, July 14, 1975

The Monitor's religious article

## Our unique role

God is divine Love, and He does not have us wander about in a meaningless vacuum. Each of us has a unique role in the divine plan. Happiness starts by knowing that we are created by God and that His purpose for us is wholly good.

Christ Jesus showed us how to identify with divine Love — by recognizing God's love for us and by loving one another. But does this mean that just going around doing good works will solve our identity problem? No. Jesus' command goes much deeper than that.

Christian Science was discovered and founded by Mary Baker Eddy, who spent a lifetime studying the Bible in its deeper, spiritual meaning. She writes, "Happiness consists in being and in doing good; only what God gives, and what we give ourselves and others through His tenure, confers happiness: conscious worth satisfies the hungry heart, and nothing else can."

Christian Science can help us become conscious of our true worth. It starts by pointing out that according to the Bible we are the image of God, good, who is divine Spirit; so, in reality, our real nature must be spiritual and good. This understanding of man as God's reflection is a very important point in Christian Science. We learn that a material and mortal picture of man is really an illusion imposed by a limited concept of God.

As we begin to comprehend in a degree the infinite presence of God and His all-embracing love, supreme intelligence, power, and substance, matter and mortality, begin to lose their claim to power or even reality. In fact, as we see man as the expression of God's creative activity, we can understand ourselves as wholly made up of spiritual ideas.

### DAILY BIBLE VERSE

Every day will I bless thee; and I will praise thy name for ever and ever.

Psalms 145:2

## You can go home again

June is the month of roses, bird calls, weddings, and reunions. I seldom let June pass without my going back to the university where for many years I taught the young when they were not teaching me. Perhaps I should say while they were teaching me.

Dr. Samuel Johnson once said that a man must keep his friendships in good repair or he will one day find himself alone in the world. A college reunion is an occasion for the repairing and the renewing of friendships. It is the springtime of the human spirit. Often, conversing with persons who had been students of mine in the gone green years, I have the sense that there has been no break in the continuity of thought and feeling, merely an interruption.

Warmed and refreshed by memories of the reunion from which I have just returned; sitting here under a tree my father planted years ago, sitting here listening to the gentle eternal voice of a passing brook, I realize that what is said when persons long separated come together again is not of first importance; but the revitalizing of human relationships is.

They say, you can't go home again. But of course that is not so. You can go home again, but you can't stay. A reunion is, in part, a journey into the past. And a journey into the past is not a bad thing so long as you don't get stuck there, so long as you don't try to substitute the past for the present. That is what Justice Shallow did, as readers of Shakespeare will remember. Shallow spent all his time (In Henry IV, part 2) polishing memories, trying to improve the past by dressing it in fancy clothes it had never worn. Old Jack Falstaff, on the other hand, if he did venture into the past to hear the chimes at midnight once again, never gave up living vividly in the present. One who lives vividly in the present can revisit the past without becoming entrapped by it.

Sitting here, remembering events of the past week, recalling how little rivulets of thought and feeling merged, as it were, into one great stream of consciousness, I ponder the old old philosophical problem of permanence and change. But I have no time to go into that now. Something — the voice of the brook, perhaps — tells me to take my typewriter to my study and come back out of doors to plant a young tree.

Russell Spears

Mrs. Eddy says of man, "He is the compound idea of God, including all right ideas." This God-created nature includes the individuality of each of us. It means there is individual work for each one to do, individual supply for that activity, and rewards that each one can recognize. We have a divine right to claim our perfect unity with God and to feel the warm assurance of our own place in His plan. This place and purpose become apparent as we exchange a limited, mortal picture of ourselves for the spiritual concept. You and I actually consist of the glorious spiritual qualities of God — joy, intelligence, love, completeness, to name only a few. As we know this, we can begin to value ourselves and our divine purpose.

The proper estimate of ourselves helps us to value others in the same way. We begin to see our associates and members of our family as spiritual, expressing Godlike qualities. In this light we can find our real spiritual identity and with it a satisfying pattern for living.

\*See Matthew 22:35-40; \*\*Message to The Mother Church for 1892, p. 17; †Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 475.

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S. H. Eddy

## OPINION

Melvin Maddocks

## The silly season

There are a lot of good things to be said for summer. Remember winter and you'll have most of the arguments well in mind. But beyond the obvious distinctions that make summer a climate of reward, winter a climate of punishment, one advantage to June-July-August often gets overlooked.

When summer arrives, history slows down.

Just think. Until September Paris will not dare pronounce a New Look in fashion. New York will not be allowed to hallow another Best First Novel of the Decade. Washington being Washington may insist on digging up a scandal — a small one. But hush, little children, hush. Teddy Kennedy won't have to deny again that he is running for president. Until September.

In a world nearly hysterical from change, summer has become human nature's (as well as Nature's) necessity. In the summer we all can live at the pace our fathers lived at in the winter.

That slow? Well, maybe not. But the summer self is a

different personality from the winter self — less dutiful perhaps but more aware, more likely to take time. In the summer, along with the tan, everybody gains a Mediterranean soul.

Summer, said Christina Rossetti, is the season when "one day in the country is worth one month in town." Polls indicate that people are happier living in sight of mountains and bodies of water, as they are more likely to do in the summer. Who needs a poll to confirm the self-evident?

Even in the city, on a front stoop or around an open hydrant, summer brings a sense of space. The law of perspective is: Outdoors the ego exists on a different scale than indoors.

So summer is the season when people take the long view of themselves. Only they put off doing much about it until after Labor Day.

Summer is the grace period for the Puritan conscience. No bills due for 90 days.

Who can really worry in the summer about his or her career? In the summer you keep forgetting two things: to be anxious; and to be ambitious.

Summer is a terrible time for the workaholic. He survives only through that simulation of winter — office air-conditioning.

Summer defrosts the overcivilized man. Sun and warm water invite him to bare himself as much as local customs and his own notions of decorum permit. But

the ultimate liberation is to walk barefoot. When skin actually touches the ground, messages get sent back and forth in a code addressed to the primal memory.

And as people go native, the possessive impulse seems to ebb. One is never more conscious that ownership requires constant care.

Summer is the season when people fantasize escapes from what they are the rest of the year. It is easy to fantasize but, alas, hard to plan in the summer.

Summer is enough to turn a man into a philosopher — if a slightly sun-struck one. Certainly summer is the time when people most nearly live in the Now.

A summer's day gives an illusion of forever. Surely this sun, this greenness, these smells of full flowering are too palpably present ever to go away? Everybody knows better, even as everybody conspires in the mood of Endless Summer. And so one presses summer on the palate, like the season's fresh fruits.

In journalistic summer is known as the "silly season." Readers (so the assumption goes) can be titillated only by trivia — the popcorn and salted peanuts of the news. Headline stories about a swimmer who loses his toupee in the surf and a week later finds it serving as a nest for a sea gull. That sort of thing.

Still, if the season is a little crazy, it is crazy in a nice, universal, cycle-of-life way. And when history returns from vacation in September with all its obsessions still in place, who can say that the silliness of summer doesn't have its own wisdom?

Joseph C. Harsch

## How to stop inflation

The perplexity of modern governments over the problem of inflation ruminated me that there was once an inflation worse, considerably, than any inflation which has yet happened among the modern industrial democracies — and also that it was met and mastered by a government which recognized that it had to be stopped.

That was in Germany of the Weimar Republic. It struck me as perhaps worthwhile to get out the history books and see just exactly what did happen then, and how the German Government met and mastered its inflation problem.

The cause of the German inflation was unusual and bears no relation to present conditions. The Western allies who had defeated Imperial Germany in 1918 were determined to collect "reparations." They imposed upon Germany a scale of reparations payments which John Maynard Keynes, the economist, estimated was three times the capacity of the German people to pay. Any attempt to collect such a sum, he reasoned, would only reduce their capacity to produce and to earn. It would be self-defeating. But the allies insisted. When German payments lagged, the French and Belgians invaded the Ruhr and attempted to collect their reparations by force in the form of coal and

industrial products. The Germans went on strike.

Since the industries of the Ruhr were essential to the entire German economy it meant that the German economy was virtually strangled. Inflation took off.

The time span involved was brief.

The unrealistic allied reparations demands were announced in January of 1921 when the German mark was worth about 65 to the dollar. Inflation grew fairly slowly at first. In January of 1922 the mark stood at 120 to the dollar. By July it was 500 to the dollar. But the big jump came when the French and Belgians invaded the Ruhr in January of 1923. By August it took 4½ million marks to buy a dollar. By November it had gone to 4 trillion to the dollar.

That was when the German Government took matters in hand and when the Western allies realized that their reparations policies were self-defeating. They trimmed down the reparations to a bearable level.

The remarkable thing about the story is that the German inflation was then corrected — within three months.

Here is where we come to matters which can have some relevance to these times. There was in Germany a roaring inflation. It was halted in its tracks. Germany has had a stable

currency ever since — one of the most stable in the world. How?

It was done by first issuing a new currency at one new mark to one trillion of the old. That meant a rate of 4 marks to the dollar which is close to what it has been much of the time since. (Today the German mark is up to 43 cents — or, the dollar which used to buy 4 marks now buys only a little over 2 marks — which is one measure of the present American inflation, and why German prices seem so high to American tourists, but not to Germans.)

Next was the problem of keeping the new mark stable, which, of course, was the hard and the important part of the operation. That was done by issuing a very limited quantity of the new marks and by not letting any government department or private industry have more than its budget authorized or its earnings justified.

For government this meant that every department of the German Government was required to live within its income, which also meant dismissing surplus employees. For business and industry it meant no borrowing to support a payroll beyond earnings. For everyone, it meant a sharp rise in unemployment.

Within three months prices were falling. The winter of 1923-24 was hard, with long breadlines. But it is not the pangs of that winter which the Germans remember with horror to this day. It is rather the preceding months of inflation which wiped out the savings and the values of the great German middle class and thus produced the frustrations and the resentments which became the raw material of Adolf Hitler's politics.

## Czech-mating Brezhnev's game?

By Karel

Tynký

left in the West is being wooed, Moscow is unlikely to tolerate a group in Czechoslovakia which would employ the harshest repressive methods against dissidents. Husák, after all, though he did not deliver pacification, had been reluctant to employ extreme methods.

In this context, rumors that Dubcek might be on his way back to power sound less wild; the question is whether he would want to lead his name to a new liberalization which would, obviously, be tightly controlled by Moscow but would go a long way in appeasing the defiant populace.

Party leaders, at "private briefings"

(which sooner or later turn up in the underground press), complain about the Soviet unwillingness to permit an orientation of the Czech economy more in line with the country's structure and needs, and less dependent on trade with the Eastern Bloc. They complain — and these complaints increasingly appear even in the official press — about the unbelievable extent of corruption. It is not uncommon in the system of free medical care that patients have to pay bribes amounting to thousands of crowns. And in the tightly controlled university system, where the criterion for admittance is first, and foremost, the existence of Israel and its sovereignty within its 1967 boundaries. He has shown not only a willingness but an eagerness to negotiate an overall settlement under United Nations Reso-

lution 242 or, as long as it is neither a substitute for such a settlement nor an excuse for prolonged postponement, another interim agreement for further disengagement in the Sinai.

Such an interim agreement would obviously

reduce tensions and improve the atmosphere in the Middle East. It would be valuable either in and of itself or as a propitious prelude to a return to Geneva for the practical negotiations required for an overall settlement. It would be a great mistake, however, to assume that these burdens and necessities will oblige Egypt to buy peace at any price, or even to renounce war indefinitely.

The most tragic lesson of the 20th century is that in our turbulent age national pride and passion almost always override simple logic and practical self-interest. Egypt will not accept the permanent loss of any territories, nor will it wait too long for their recovery. It will not make a peace separate from Syria, Jordan, and the Palestinians, nor will it accept an interim agreement which prevents it, at the time it considers appropriate, from assisting its friends to recover their territories or to obtain self-determination.

As to Geneva, the Egyptians show a willingness, but no real enthusiasm, for resuming there the search for a permanent comprehensive settlement. This lack of enthusiasm derives from their fear that the complexities of that task would be so great that another stalemate would arise, a stalemate from which it would be even more difficult to disengage than the present one.

These are the dual imperatives by which Egypt and President Sadat are constrained, within which he seeks an accommodation which is not a betrayal, and which gives his policy an appearance of ambiguity which is both unavoidable and misleading.

Actually the policy is remarkably straightforward. President Sadat, first of all among Arab leaders but others have now followed, has publicly and explicitly recognized the existence of Israel and its sovereignty within its 1967 boundaries. He has shown not only a willingness but an eagerness to negotiate an overall settlement under United Nations Reso-

## COMMENTARY

## Tinkering with apartheid

By Henry S. Hayward

Pretoria, South Africa

Is apartheid really changing in Prime Minister John Vorster's land?

The question is asked repeatedly here and abroad.

Are at least the beginnings of a shift from white supremacy rule to equal rights for blacks yet in sight in this stronghold of southern Africa?

It would be highly significant to report that this is the case, and some whites sincerely believe it to be so. But the official evidence is not apartheid, the distinction is hard to see.

More recently, Interior and Information Minister Connie Mulder emphasized that although the government is moving away from some forms of racial discrimination, it would not accept integration of the races as its policy.

"Moving away from discrimination does not mean that we are panicking and running away because of what happened in Mozambique," Dr. Mulder was reported as saying.

Again, this sounds like apartheid, even if a certain amount of discrimination is removed out of necessity.

Such high-level statements are regarded at

least partly as being necessary assurances to

the conservative, pro-apartheid majority of the National Party that its long-term racial policy is not being eroded by current moves.

Well aware of this party sentiment, Mr. Vorster has moved with extreme caution and skill in making reforms and changes. So far they are cosmetic rather than drastic. He applies the same formula to his offers of detente with black Africa, another policy his

specifically denies this. It says there is no truth in the claim that recent legislation would open the country's hotels and restaurants to all races equally. It said so in a full-page advertisement in *Die Transvaaler*, the National Party newspaper. It did this pointedly just before some important by-elections which it

was shown in the parliamentary session

recently finished in Cape Town, Mr. Vorster and some of his ministers are ready to grapple with basic changes and feel this is the temper of the times. But the Prime Minister's dilemma is that his mandate at the polls comes from people who feel quite the contrary about change.

Thus one gets the impression that the

government is chipping away at its own

monolithic apartheid structure, built up over the past 27 years of National Party rule, without really wanting to change its face too much — and certainly not intending to bring the monolith crashing down.

The chips nonetheless are impressive in the aggregate. They include urban property rights for blacks, the ending of restrictions on Indian travel and residence, permitting blacks to eat in dining cars of luxury trains, mixed

Rugby and cricket teams, and easing of job

restrictions for blacks and coloreds.

On this latter point, however, Minister of Labor Marais Viljoen stressed that "white's

jobs" now being opened to blacks would revert to whites if South Africa slid into a recession. At present, there are more jobs here than white workers to fill them. But if this changes, the warning is that the black man will be forced to go and this particular form of discrimination will return.

Mr. Hayward is the Monitor's corre-

spondent in Africa.

own rightwingers look upon with great dis- trust.

As was shown in the parliamentary session

recently finished in Cape Town, Mr. Vorster and some of his ministers are ready to grapple with basic changes and feel this is the temper of the times. But the Prime Minister's

dilemma is that his mandate at the polls comes from people who feel quite the contrary about change.

But British commercial and cultural links remain, and there are still thousands of British in middle-age who served and loved India. They now help to provide a well-informed and understanding press on the subject.

From the start it was pointed out that Mrs. Gandhi's conviction on charges of electoral malpractice was rather a case of a busy woman cutting corners than of a real corruption.

Mrs. Gandhi scarcely needs to stoop to

corruption, and compared with many of her

associates and adversaries is as pure as the white sari she wears. But even her defenders in London found it hard to accept the dramatic

coup of the emergency and the mass overnight arrests as justified. Newspaper censorship produces an understandable snarl of anger from the British press, not only because of the whole principle involved, but also because of a

fraternal feeling for the English language

papers of India. These have long been under

pressure from the Indian government, and

there is much respect in London for the way

Indian newsmen have stood up to that pressure.

British India-watchers can easily under-

stand the sequence of events that drove Mrs. Gandhi to her extreme actions: the assassin-

ation of party colleagues, the indignity of the

corruption trial, the defeat of her Congress

party in the state of Gujarat, and the call by a

motley band of unsuccessful opposition groups

for a week of demonstrations against her. The

opposition was decisively defeated in the last

general elections in India, but ever since has

been looking for unparliamentary ways of

dislodging her.

These have included such tactics as pushing

cows into the Parliament House and marching

on Delhi with an army of 50,000 sadhus (or

holy men) — a campaign which led to riots,

burning and looting. The fact is that, with one

or two exceptions, it is very hard to take the

opposition seriously.

To quote the London Times "However

justified criticism of Congress rule and Mrs.

Gandhi's leadership may be there is no speck

of promise of anything better on the India

political scene."

One of the few exceptions among opposition

leaders is Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan, a man of

unimpeachable integrity who correctly fore-

saw Mrs. Gandhi's assumption of dictatorship

only a few hours before he was arrested. It was

his year-long campaign against Congress